

**INSIDE: Lebanon's moment of madness**

# Maclean's

OCTOBER 31, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## CANCER

**I**t has killed 350,000 Canadians in the past 10 years. And 3,000 Canadian researchers have spent hundreds of thousands of hours and \$250 million trying to find the cure. Largely, they have failed. But this year has produced a series of staggering research breakthroughs. Now, the solution to the terrible curse of cancer may be a matter of years—not decades—away



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## CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE **Maclean's**

OCTOBER 22, 1991 VOL. 96 NO. 44

### COVER

#### A promising attack on cancer

After decades of frustration, cancer researchers around the world are enjoying an unprecedented period of scientific success. New discoveries about human genes and their role in cancer development are causing excited speculation to abound their usual pessimism about making a breakthrough. Now, experts predict that they will understand the causes of the disease in the next five years. —Page 39



#### A bell-ringing birthday

Pierre Trudeau turned 66 but had little to celebrate as the Liberals trailed badly behind the Conservatives in the polls and the Crow rate debate dragged on. —Page 19



#### Reagan's close call

President Ronald Reagan was enjoying a casual round of golf in Augusta, Ga., when a gunman crashed onto the course, seized two shots and then let them go. —Page 35



#### Fiction as strange as fact

In her first novel, Heather Robertson portrays former prime minister Mackenzie King as an obsessed, passionate man who is unable to love. —Page 34

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#### A raid on Gulf

Vancouver's Ram Bobberg has teamed up with Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr. and a group of investors in a daring bid for shares of Gulf Oil Corp. —Page 26



## Low-paid docility

Your cover article British Columbia looks over (Oct. 27) suggests that William Bennett is to Canada what Margaret Thatcher is to Britain. Not quite right. Bennett is to British Columbia what Francisco Franco was to Spain or, perhaps, what Ferdinand Marcos is to the Philippines. The Social Credit union for British Columbia is that of a society of low-paid docile workers who have no means to labor rights, civil rights or human rights. Thus, it is believed, will attract investment and the Social Credit government has currently been very public in announcing plans for an infamous high-tech industry—the kind of industry that requires a lot of people to make minimum-paying minimum wages in fact, behind a wall of silence of platitudes about responsibility to the taxpayers lies a campaign to entrench property rights and privileges at the expense of half a century of democratic evolution.

—R. FREEDMAN  
North Vancouver

In these times of drastic economic hardships, governments must be particularly sensitive to the private, often tragically debilitating struggles that are the everyday reality for many Canadians. William Bennett's misguided desire to rewrite British Columbia's social contract serves only to increase the despair and fear that dominate so many lives. His course will not bring about British Columbia's economic salvation, it will, regrettably, assign more Canadians to a life of poverty in this land.

—ANDREY RITOVSKA,  
Toronto



Bennett withdrawing property rights

In a recent letter to the editor, Marjorie Lodge of Victoria expresses the fact that William Bennett and his Socialists were elected to govern British Columbia. Let us record Lodge did not vote in the 38 or so years that the Socialists have been in power did they ever get 50 per cent of the popular vote—some democracy! She should also remember that in the most recent federal election Pat Carney won the Vancouver-Centre seat with only 35.1 per cent of the popular vote. What a travesty of democracy! It is obvious to me that our present method of election needs to be scrapped, and proportional representation should be used.

—HOWARD HENDERSON  
Rough Creek, B.C.

## Western farmers stand to lose

Your article in *Money* in the *Money* (Canada, Sept. 26) states that should Progressive Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney back at the Liberal Government's Pan freight rate proposals, the railways could stand to lose about \$200 million in revenues over the next three years. As a western farmer, I would like to point to this as another example of the complete lack of understanding of the issue and its implications for our rural way of life. Don Mulroney, as we know, does the Liberal caucus not realize that the \$200 million, should it go to the railways, would in reality be taken

## Correction

In a caption below a photograph accompanying the article *Living with the draft* (Environment, Sept. 26), *Monahan's* incorrectly identified the man portrayed as Guy Boivin. The picture was of Steve Kakifia. *Monahan's* regrets the error.

## PASSAGES

WASHINGTON: Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in a power struggle with hard-line Marxist party rivals (page 17).

ORRO: George Liberace, 71, older brother and rival partner of showboy pianist Liberace, 66, and a headliner and violinist in his own right, of heart disease complicated by leukemia, in Las Vegas. He played with several orchestras, conducted for his brother and toured the United States with his own band until the late 1970s, when he devoted himself to running his younger brother's Las Vegas museum and other businesses.

TERMINATOR: Veteran first baseman Pete Rose's contract with the Philadelphia Phillies, Rose, 40, wants to top Ty Cobb's record for the most hits in a career but he is 808 short of the mark of 4,130. Rose refused an offer to be retained as a part-time player.

DISMISSER: A trespassing charge against Richard Kordachuk, 37, an Austrian-born engineer, by Justice of the Peace Gerald Blais, in Ottawa, because the complainant, Margaret Trudeau, failed to appear in court. In March, Kordachuk was convicted of being unlawfully in Trudeau's home. At the time of Kordachuk's hearing, Pierre Trudeau's attorney wife was taping the first episode of her new television show, *Margaret*.

ACQUITTED: Claire Lortie, 32, a lawyer who was accused of murdering her former lover, Rodolphe Bonneau, 36, by a Quebec Superior Court jury, in St-Jerome. Lortie was immediately arrested on new charges, committing an indignity to a home, corpse and being an accessory after the fact. The first new charge carries a sentence of as much as five years in prison, the second has a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

DEFECTOR: James Reingruber, 44, the former high school teacher whose anti-Berkeley History classes caused a nationwide controversy: is an attempt to be re-elected mayor of Berkeley, Alta. A record turnout of voters elected former mayor Harold Leach by a margin of 219 to 120.

SENTENCED: George Faint, 58, the man who set up the Swiss bank account for ransom money in the December, 1982, kidnapping of Calgary businessman Bryan Brubaker, 40, to eight years in prison for conspiring to receive \$1 million from the kidnappers, by the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, in Calgary.

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out of the western agricultural economy? If this happens, the resulting western collapse will indeed be "a lesson in the losses."

—MARTIN HIGHTON  
Pembroke, Sask.

### The complete horror story

Your article concerning the plight of British old age pensioners living in Canada who have to get by on pensions frozen to the amount they received on the date they emigrated to Canada was very informative (Short-change pension plans, *Law*, Sept. 26). However, it did not tell the complete horror story. The truth is that the pension is subject to British income tax, of about 30 per cent, and when it is received in Canada the federal and provincial governments take another slash at it. I trust none of your readers will carp about the deduction of \$17,000 by the federal government to a Toronto group of pensioners to enable them to petition the British government on the subject, this was a "right to catch a madman" play if the British pensioners win, the same federal government will happily let them or their insurance pension and show a handsome profit.

—HARRIS CANE  
Stoke Newington, Ont.

In response to the article Short-change pension plans, I was amazed to read that our government had given a grant of \$17,000 to the newly organized British Pensioners' Association of Canada to assist and organize in procuring the British government to index the pensions of British pensioners living in Canada. This from the same government that a short year ago decided not to index the pensions of its own retired government employees, who had paid for indexing and are thus legally entitled to receive it.

—ELIZABETH MOORE  
Dartmouth, N.S.

### Showcasing architectural talent

Your article on Canadian architectural competitions (*The competition frenzy*, *Architects*, Oct. 2) states "last year's race to design the Minto House municipal building was Ontario's first competition in two decades." The article neglects to mention that Harbourfront's management held a limited competition in 1986 for the new residential and commercial buildings to be erected at Toronto's Spadina Quay. Furthermore, since the recent Minto House City Hall competition, the municipality of Toronto sponsored a (limited) competition having landscape architects and architects combine their creative energies for Trinity Park, which received 56 submission proposals.

—JEFF JAMES  
Toronto



Fox: 'please don't tully his memory'

### Marketing a million-dollar toy

How dare Peter C. Newman compare the performance of Canada's to the efforts of Terry Fox (*Rebelling around Canada*, *Life*, Oct. 30). His years as a chronicler of the Canadian elite have distorted his sense of perspective. Like many other Canadians, I watched with disgust the coverage of the America's Cup and wondered what type of people construct million-dollar toys in a deeply troubled world. Don't tell me Canada is an object of national pride. It may have been packaged and sold that way in the media, but not all of us were convinced. To make matters worse, Maclean's devoted an entire column to praise of the corporate elites foolish enough to contribute to Canada's 1, naming each company for our admiration. Their money (and their air condition) could have helped people in far greater need. Terry Fox showed us that sport can take on a whole new meaning. Please don't tully his memory by uncaring him with the glossy-looking Canada 1 team.

—ELIZABETH CHART  
Sept.-Isle, Que.

### Harry Truman's noblest deed

Seldom have I been so moved as I was by the first letter you published in the Oct. 3 edition under the heading *Believing terror* instead of *Believing terror*. I was one of the 25,000 Canadian soldiers who, returning from Europe in 1945, were to be Canada's Pacific force during the expected desperate attack on the Japanese home islands. It has never been Canadian practice to give too much credit to its armed forces, but has it not been said, "as long as the noblest deed will die?" If the bomb had not been dropped and hundreds of thousands of Canadians

young men's lives not saved, the decimation of our young soldiers would never have occurred in 1945.

—GUYBERT A. KILL  
Vancouver

### Mature marriages and new toys

I find the implications concerning marital stress both offensive and charming in your article *The computer wives* (*Behaviour*, Sept. 26). It is not difficult to understand why mature marriages are under strain in some cases if wives do not take the time or trouble to appreciate their husband's interest in a new "toy." Perhaps computer companies would be wise to market these instruments not as a "man's toy" or one which his wife can put her recipes on "but one which saves both men's and women's work."

—SANDRA WILSON  
Montreal

### Feeling the energy pinch

Regarding your article on *The restraint revolution* (*Canada*, Sept. 26), which states that New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield decreed that no wine glass be filled more than twice as government-sponsored dinner, while this is no doubt a worthy decision, I am somehow reminded of the gentleman who, when asked what contribution he was making to energy conservation, replied that he had uncovered the light bulb in the refrigerator.

—ALEX CAILLIARD  
Victoria

### Just another taxpayer

Concerning *A new feed our horses* (*Investment*, October, Oct. 18), regarding the case of "Sarah," the 15-year horse addict Dr. Michael Scott shifted to the hospital and helped back into the mainstream of society. As a horse addict, Sarah provided work for caretakers, groomers, farriers, veterinarians and others. If she had to spend so much time in the hospital, she provided more work for more policemen, private security guards, bookkeepers, insurance clerks, newsmen and countless others. She also provided support for the underworld, which is now provided with work for the policemen at St. Olaf Hospital she became just another taxpayer, of no particular benefit to anyone in government.

—ANDREW TURNBULL  
Belleville, Ont.

### The Fathers' intentions

Mike Rothery states in his letter in the Oct. 16 issue of Maclean's that "French and English had been recognized as the official languages of the country since its foundation" (*Language*).

# It'll be years before you let anyone borrow it.

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same rights for 400,000. As stated in Section 133 of the British North America Act, it was only in the province of Quebec that French and English were given equal status in the legislature and in the courts of Quebec. As well, French and English were given equal status in the Parliament of Canada and in the federal courts. English only was the official language in the rest of the country, namely Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Obviously, it was not the intent of the Fathers of Confederation to make both French and English the official languages across the whole of Canada.

—JACQUE SCOTT,  
Chaper, Sask.

### Straining credibility

Regarding your *Advertising* article of typing of a paper from Oct. 31 I would suggest to George McLeod, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, that a minister is a charge of the provincial liquor board, that the reality is a species of a further unwanted saturation of an already excessive amount of advertising. The sophistry offered by the liquor industry—that its advertising is only designed to increase its share of the market—is indeed apocryphal. The sure way to attain this objective, as we all know, is to enlarge the market. The government's assertion that it will not permit comments in showing the actual drinking of alcohol strains the public's credibility to an unimaginable degree. Am we supposed to believe that the poured that never reaches the mouth but is harmlessly dumped elsewhere?

—CLIFFORD STEIN,  
Prince Albert, Sask.

### God and politics

It is about time that the media stopped looking upon church networks as spiritual but socially and acknowledged them for what they really are—a powerful ideological interest group. Those politicians who voice concern over this should expect more than Allen Fisher's letter's hyper-political (The politics of religion, *Globe*, Sept. 20). If much of the church's power rests with its privileged position in society, surely it is acceptable to question whether this "special relationship" is being unfairly used to advance political agendas. Fisher's argument and others vigorously defend the church's right to political activities but until they offer vigorous political criticism as well, they are giving us particular interest group as a discredited political advantage.

—DAVID PRIGMORE,  
Thornhill, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should send only names, addresses and telephone numbers. Will correspond to: Editor, The *Globe*, Thompson's Magazine, Maclean-Burns Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A7.

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## Trucks full of trouble

When the White House lifted the United States' two-year moratorium on U.S. licenses for Canadian truckers last November, the bitter 1982 Canadian-U.S. trucking dispute appeared to be nearing a resolution. Canadian carriers now enjoy almost unrestricted access to the lucrative U.S. market. As well, U.S. haulers are scoring higher approval ratings in their applications to provincial licensing boards in Canada. And the Canadian and U.S. governments have set up a joint consultative committee to handle future problems in cross-border trucking. But the surface calm masks some deep differences which, experts believe, could soon raise temperatures again on both sides.

The Canadian Trucking Association (CTA), for one, is fighting to reverse Washington's new Highway Use Tax, scheduled to take effect next July. The federal levy would raise the maximum federal fee supporting the highway system for all trucks traveling 5,000 miles or more in the United States to \$1,600 annually from \$960. The CTA, in concert with its U.S. counterpart, the 2,480

member American Trucking Association (ATA), is lobbying for a tax, based on miles actually traveled in the U.S. But when representatives fight that battle in Congress early next year, they will face an array of formidable opponents such as state governments, the American Automobile Association and the American Association of Railroads. At the same time, the ATA continues to criticize—though less scathingly than a year ago—the protectionist provincial transport boards in Canada, which it feels are too restrictive.

Still, the ATA has dramatically altered its position on deregulation of the U.S. trucking industry. The ATA was originally opposed to deregulation—it had argued that a partial deregulation of the industry in 1980 had opened the door for Canadian carriers to "run all over" the country and dominate the market—but it now regards deregulation as virtually inevitable. Said ATA staff attorney Kenneth Segal: "We would prefer some control over rates and competition, but it is unworkable, and Canada should use our experience

as a laboratory for its own deregulatory effort." American carriers, Segal adds, still face long delays in applications approvals and a greater burden of proof than similar applicants to the Interstate Commerce Commission. ATA lobbying helped persuade the ICC to impose a freeze on Canadian applications, while it investigated allegations of anti-American discrimination by the provincial boards. Congress later reaffirmed the moratorium in an amendment to a budget deregulation bill. But President Ronald Reagan, signing the bill into law, formally lifted the freeze, asking his trade representative, William Brock, to "seek an understanding with Canada" to ensure fair treatment on both sides of the border. Most U.S. experts concurred after the study that the Canadian regulatory boards were tough on all carriers, regardless of nationality.

For their part, Canadian trucking executives also believe that the provinces may eventually have to ease their restrictive tendencies. Cabinet ministers in Ottawa and the provincial premiers in August in Toronto called for more and freer trade with the United States—a policy that implies erosion of an open border. Says CTA executive director Kenneth MacLennan, "Whether we like it or not, we have a de facto common market existing. You cannot have a wide open border on one side and



Minnesota trucker Richard Kipp protesting low temperatures could rise again

tight regulation on the other."

Still, the effects of deregulation in Canada could be profound. Allowing the vast U.S. trucking companies unrestricted entry will drive many smaller Canadian firms out of business. Already some Canadian carriers have noted the handwriting on the red-stop walls and are selling out. But what are

left to call the rationalization of North American transport could also affect Canadians in other ways. Major U.S. manufacturers might no longer need to establish job-ordering branch plants in Canada. Instead, using U.S. trucks, they could ship goods from established U.S. distribution centers. In assessing the implications, the CTA's MacLennan asked,

"Given, do we bury our heads until this is a fait accompli? Or do we use what little leverage we have to negotiate exemptions to U.S. quotas and Buy America laws?"

At the same time, the consultative committee is taking up troublesome shorter-term problems. Among them: haulage of hazardous waste, tax matters and data collection. This last category, as a recent Ontario Highway Transport Board report underscored, is particularly important because most provinces now have no idea—and so way to determine—exactly how many foreign trucks are crossing their borders. Truckers concede that, at the very least, the provinces will need some new legislation to enable them to begin gathering statistics.

For now, Canadian and U.S. carriers are wrestling with a more pressing dilemma: the enduring recession in the trucking industry. Most companies are having difficulty keeping up minimal operating profits, many are in the red. If the recession does not turn around soon, bankruptcies in the United States will continue to hear that old lament about the perilsous effects of foreign competition. And, with an election year on the horizon, Congress is apt to be—as it was in 1982—especially sympathetic.

—MICHAEL POLLACK in Washington

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## COLUMN

# Saving banks from themselves



By Dian Cohen

**F**inance Minister Marc Lalonde was a lead speaker last month at the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting that was held just before the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington. His topic was how to get the world out of the financial mess it is in without destroying the way the world now does business. That is a question that many international financiers have addressed and one that none, if not many, Canadians would like to help solve.

The ocean of red ink around the world is probably the most critical problem that exists, although it seems so far removed from our everyday lives that it does not chill our blood quite the way it should. Some background detail might help us understand why a financial collapse is not far away—and what is necessary to avoid it.

It all started 10 years ago, when the post-war international oil-exporting countries had to make an impossible choice: stop exporting oil that OPEC had suddenly made twice as expensive and plunge their economies into an immediate depression, or keep on importing oil and pay for it by borrowing the money. They chose the latter.

With hindsight it is easy to see that financing the developing countries should have been done co-operatively by the developed countries through some international authority like the IMF. But it was not. At the time, the private banking community, especially the aggressive U.S. banking community, saw a tremendous opportunity for profits late in the savings of the newly rich oil-exporting nations and lead them to the post-war importers, now even poorer. As the middle class, the banks did what they do best—made money for themselves. The big U.S. banks set out to get the biggest chunk of the resulting pie. They succeeded in becoming the largest single supplier of credit and as they began to make less aggressive private banks get a share of the wealth by lending them the money to lead abroad.

Canadian, British and other developed country bankers saw the same opportunities. Of the approximately \$750 billion owed by developing countries, many times half of it is owed to private banks. And the biggest banks have lent out more than they themselves are worth. The banks were not condemned for their headlong rush to make money. Quite the reverse. At the time, econo-

mists and other world watchers were convinced that the international financial system would collapse as the OPEC countries siphoned off hundreds of billions of dollars from the industrialized world, leaving it short of the cash essential to feed economic growth. The banking community saved the day by figuring out how to recycle the oil dollars—by getting the money back to where it came from. The bankers were applauded on all fronts, not only for recycling the money but for mandating some of that money to the poor countries on a scale greater than ever before.

When the lending orgy began, it was assumed by all that, in time, international trade would expand, developing countries would increase their export earnings and subsequently would repay their debts. It has not worked out that way, thanks to the incredibly high interest rates of 16 months ago, which

***'Until banks acknowledge their role in the recession, they will not admit they need government help'***

blow the already monumental debt into gigantic proportions, and to the recession of the past two years, which has seen international trade shrink precipitously. During that period the developing countries have needed more and larger loans to pay off maturing ones. Suddenly, the main preoccupation of the banking community was to provide loans not just to avert a sovereign collapse but to protect themselves from insolvency in case a country defaulted on loans in default.

That is where we are now. The threat of Lalonde's speech to the Commonwealth has not far from being supported, presumably on our behalf, an announcement of ending IMF policy, which is essentially a policy that helps reschedule maturing loans so that neither countries across the ocean nor banks on this side of it are forced to declare bankruptcy. Like much of Canadian economic policy, it is not quite good enough. All rescheduling does is buy time, it cannot solve the basic problems.

The basic problems are these first, the banks—our banks, where we keep our hard-earned money—have loaned

vast sums of it to people who, and countries which, cannot repay it within the time horizon of the average banker. Second, they have loaned so much money that they are now in the position of having to give out the banking borrowed money in order to keep the doors open. Third, the central banking authorities in Canada and the United States have failed to acknowledge their own role in getting us into this mess in the first place. Until they do, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make the banks realize that the banks cannot get out of the hot water without government involvement.

I use the word "as" quite deliberately. This is not a situation in which help for the banks—and the biggest banks at that—concomitantly "helps out" the banks, as a lot of politicians would have us believe. Without the private bank lending that has taken place for the past 10 years, there would have been a monetary crisis years ago. That is why our governments and the IMF tacitly supported the private sector initiatives in the first place.

But the time has come to realize that the primary role of the banking community is to national economic growth. If we leave the banks to deal with \$500 or \$100 billion worth of nonperforming or defaulted debt by themselves, they will be so crippled that they will not be able to finance the world recovery. No financing, no recovery.

The situation will not likely right itself. While there have been some disastrous defaults in the last year, the countries declaring their inability to service and repay their loans is rising dramatically. Our government and our central bank set back and largely neglected the private bankers as they embarked on a mission to save the world. The government and the central bank had the power to regulate the banks, and they did not. It is time now for them to do more than sit back and have faith that time will heal the sores.

Canada has not far from being had any impact on the international scene. Here is the chance. Someone needs to convince the United States and the IMF that the banking community needs help in checking off the deadweight of its massive nonperforming loans. Someone needs to convince them that without that help the banks cannot finance world economic recovery. Why not Marc Lalonde?

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.



Audrey McLaughlin smiles with Trudeau, greets at The Tin Plate, sipping polio and an unwinding debate

## CANADA

# A bell-ringing birthday

By Carol Goss

**P**ierre Trudeau turned 64 last week on a crisp Ottawa fall day that seemed to promise new hope for a Liberal government sipping belly at the polls. And when he arrived at Parliament Hill for a popular Tuesday morning meeting of his news exhibit, Trudeau found an office filled with flowers from well-wishers and talk of the inflation rate falling to an 11-year low of five per cent. As the cabinet meeting began, Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy contributed to the feeling of well-being by announcing that he was going to impose a three-day time limit on the contentious Crow Rate debate, which has tied up Parliament for almost a month. But the optimism did not survive the cabinet meeting. At 12:25 p.m., just as the ministers were breaking for lunch, the Commons vote started moving, calling members to vote and signalling news that the Crow debate had stalled Parliament for the fifth time this year.

The rest of the week was no easier for Trudeau and government members, embroiled as they were in procedural wrangles in Parliament and embarrassed by the latest Gallup poll. It showed that 59 per cent of Canadians—

and 66 per cent of Quebecers—think that the Tories will win the next election, compared to the mere 18 per cent who still think that the Liberals will win.

Gradualism once earned Trudeau's birthday evening. He attended the glittering Ottawa gala event of Gabrielle Roy's *Bookend of Bonheur* (the French version of *The Fox Place*), but sporadic breakdowns at the National Arts Centre sound system hampered the presentation of the film.

Mass celebrations followed in a week turned sour. Even as the government attempted to outmanoeuvre New Democratic Party and Conservative members intent on stopping the Crow Rate legislation, Senator Keith Dwyer inadvertently named opposition members and journalists alike with an ill-timed feed-meeting ploy. Dwyer, a longtime Trudeau adviser and chairman of the Liberal National Campaign Readiness Committee, blundered the country

with 50,000 invitations to a \$250-a-plate dinner, billing it as "a special one-time-only occasion on Dec. 13—an evening with Pierre Elliott Trudeau." Granted one Liberal opponent "Why does Keith have to try out his new feed-meeting concepts now?"

Indeed, there could hardly be a worse time to ask Canadians to open their hearts and their wallets to the Liberals. Their popularity, as charted by the latest Gallup poll, has sunk to an all-time

low of 33 per cent, compared with 62 per cent for the Conservatives and their new leader, Brian Mulroney. But worse, party organizers fear that even the staunchest Liberals may have trouble spending \$250 for the Dwyer party only 12 days before Christmas.

Moreover, until last week there was considerable doubt in Liberal circles that the dinner would go ahead at all. Dwyer, eager to try to match the success of \$1,000-a-plate political fund-raisers in the

Robinson Brown and



United States, originally wanted to charge \$400 per head before settling a more realistic, if still expensive, ticket price.

For his part, the Prime Minister is clearly preoccupied with leftier matters. For the past month, he and a group of top officials have worked on new initiatives to ease tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Trudeau has been considering personal intervention to reduce friction between the superpowers since the spring, his aides say, and he may present his proposals for arms reductions during visits to Washington and Moscow. While the Prime Minister was busy playing the role of international statesman—a common resort of leaders in trouble at home—the House was sliding toward yet another confrontation.

It came when Axworthy tried to move closer to the Crow bill, a troublesome piece of legislation designed to end 86 years of low statutory freight rates to western farmers. The action was no surprise, because for five months the Crow parties had failed to reach any agreement. But when the transport minister rose in the House to make his motion, the New Democrats balked, arguing that higher freight rates will bring disaster for Prairie grain farmers.

The NDP closed Parliament for one day by refusing to yield the floor to Axworthy. When the government protested, the NDP mounted an a vote, then refused to show up. The bells rang for 5½ hours. The next day a second showdown occurred when NDP MP Robert Robinson, B.C., second Deputy Prime Minister, accused Axworthy of siding with the government. When government House Leader Yves Fauriol moved that Robinson be expelled for the day, the NDP insisted as a vote, once again refused to appear, and the bells rang for almost two hours before the Speaker finally formally ejected Robinson.

The latest delays may have costly consequences, because the government insists on passing the Crow bill before allowing new plant and crew jobs, protecting industries and changing the country's outdated Criminal Code. And time is running short. Parliament will soon break for a week to allow members to go home for Remembrance Day. As well, Trudeau is planning a three-week trip to India and the Middle East, and when he returns there will be only two weeks left in Parliament's 1985 calendar.

As he did last year at this time, Trudeau is presenting a "bold, innovative" program as soon as Parliament closes up its remaining bills. Now, as then, there are rumours that Prime Minister will soon announce his retirement, perhaps at Dwyer's \$250-a-plate dinner. One year later, the message—and the man—seems to have changed little. ☐

## Demeter returns to court

**T**here was a sense of déjà vu last week as Ontario Provincial Court Judge William Richards re-arrested Peter Demeter on two counts of counselling two men to commit murder, three counts of arson and another of conspiring to commit arson. Nine years ago Demeter, a 56-year-old Hungarian immigrant who had become a successful building contractor in Mississauga,



Demeter under arrest, 10 years later

Ont., was convicted for arranging the killing of his wife, Christine.

Paul Regional Police arrested Demeter in Toronto last week after a two-month investigation by a 56-member task force. Since last December he had been out of police sight and spent his time between a halfway house in Peorah, Ont., and the nearby Walkway neighbourhood security prison.

Demeter's return to the limelight on charges of counselling to commit murder

against his 13-year-old fourth cousin, Stuart Demeter, was marked by the new sensational intrigue surrounding the murder case since Sept. 1973. Barry King of the *Post* police said he initiated the investigation after "discovering discrepancies about three fires that resulted in \$160,000 damage to Stuart's Mississauga home in August." King refused to comment on the murder motive. Indeed, Demeter's arrest came as a complete surprise to Stuart's father, Steven Demeter, the legal guardian of Peter Demeter's 13-year-old daughter, Andrea. "When police told me that Peter would be harnessed Stuart, I told them that it was ridiculous. I have no idea what is behind it."

Still, Steven Demeter allowed the police to sequester both Stuart and Andrea in a downtown Toronto hotel for 3½ weeks. "They said it was better to be safe than sorry," he added. Steven also denied that his civil suit, pending against Peter Demeter would constitute a notice for murder. And he would not discuss the details of the lawsuit other than to say he was "stung on Andrea's behalf."

Norman Reynolds, Demeter's parole officer in Peterborough, also was surprised. "I have been seeing Peter Demeter on a daily basis since he was arrested parole, and he has been a model parolee," he said. "I was aware of the police investigation into the crime, but the murder charge came out of the blue. I was completely shocked."

The arson charges laid against Demeter, if less sensational, are equally mysterious. In a one-week period in August, there were three separate fires at Demeter's \$250,000 Mississauga home, the house where his Christmas battered body was discovered in July, 1973. Demeter recently had been trying to sell the home, in part to help pay off legal expenses incurred in his unsuccessful suit against insurance company building policies on his wife's life. Parole Officer Reynolds told Macdonald that Demeter had successfully arranged a mortgage on the property before the fires occurred. "The mortgage was rescinded when the house was burnt," Reynolds said. "Peter was very upset about the whole thing."

Police were holding Demeter in a detention centre in Toronto until a bail hearing this week. Although further evidence will be presented by the police at that time, as additional information will be made available to the public, the hearing, said Sept. 13. Anyone who found the first case unusual will be dumbfounded.

—SHIRLEY McKEAT in Toronto

## Bourassa rekindles the fire

Not since the passionate days of the referendum battle had the federal assembly witnessed such sustained and enthusiastic attacks on the Parti Québécois government by the opposition Liberals. Despite Robert Bourassa's physical absence from the proceedings—he does not hold a seat and does not plan to run for one for at least a year—his renewed leadership clearly rejuvenated the Liberal caucus. PQ members, including Premier René Lévesque, frantically attempted to cover up mistakes and play down their unpopularity with voters to counter the onslaught. But by week's end it was obvious that the Liberals were consolidating their new advantage while the PQ was struggling to maintain a facade of credibility.

Only two days after his landslide victory at the Liberal leadership convention

shorter of the French language, Bill 101, and secure in the knowledge that the majority of the population backs their demands for a loosening of regulations. Before Lévesque managed to suspend the assembly on Oct. 30, the Liberals accused the government of impotence in the face of a 10.5-per-cent unemployment rate and they declared that the prospect of separation is the major reason for the province's difficulties. Lévesque's attempts to reply were largely lost in the fury.

Three ferocious partisan machine speeches by Liberal MP's elected in June by-elections helped score on the PQ. Marc-Yves Côté, Bourassa's campaign manager, was particularly effective. Côté, who lost his Grand riding of Matane in the PQ victory of 1994, was avowing his return after seven years. Côté discussed at length the meaning of

creating in the language spoken in most Quebec homes. For their part, the Liberals demanded freer access to English schools and a loosening of the regulations banning any language but French on most public signs. Recent polls indicate that that position is endorsed by most Quebec voters, leaving the PQ on the wrong side of public opinion.

However, the PQ, Liberals and the union representing workers at the aerospace manufacturer Pratt and Whitney were on the same side on the first day of the Bill 101 hearings. United Automobile Workers spokesman Walter Belyea said that the company had reacted to the language law, and he added that only 36 of the 600 job descriptions at the 6,000-employee jet engine plant had been translated into French, and just 36 of 600 company forms are available in French.

PQ Minister for Cultural Communities and Immigration Gerald Godin said that Pratt and Whitney is one of the

"disasters or quasi-disasters" resulting from the six-year-old language law. Supporting Godin, Liberal spokesman Michel Gauthier said that his party "continues to believe that legislation is necessary to protect the French fact and ensure that it gets the respect that it deserves."

Pratt and Whitney was not represented at the hearings but, in a statement released after the first session, the company said that a program had been negotiated with the language office and that the plan "takes into account circumstances that are specific to our industry."

Quebec needs a strong language law to protect it from the "unintended and unwanted" effects of the English language

in North America, Gauthier told the committee. For his part, Gauthier extended that the language legislation is keeping away badly needed industries. He cited the PQ's recent granting of administrative exemptions to several Ottawa-based Bell Helicopter as acknowledgment that Bill 101 is a barrier.

With the Liberals expecting to score more points during the Bill 101 hearings and Bourassa in full control of both his caucus and his personal analysis of the government's difficulties, at the end of the PQ seemed to have little hope that anything short of a miracle by Nov. 16 would turn their lack around.

—ANNE BROWN in Montreal



MN Gauthier (left), Bourassa, MN Michel Gauthier: speechless pressure on the PQ

tion, Bourassa showed his fighting style. Accusing the government of wanting to indulge in "meaningless babble" rather than deal with economic problems, Bourassa, through his MP's, refused to agree to a prolonged debate on the PQ decision to postpone the national assembly session to Nov. 16—a delay which the government claims it needs to devise solutions to the province's economic problems. The Liberals presented 41 motions criticizing the government, effectively delaying adjournment by one day. Then the Liberals left the assembly until Nov. 15, looking forward to three weeks of committee hearings on amendments to the

his election in the Quebec City riding of Charlebourg. He concluded firmly that the voters had taken the time to re-examine the government's options of separation and sovereignty and decided that they were no longer acceptable. PQ attempts to rally the Québécois by raising the traditional fear of assimilation into the anglophone fold fell flat. But, hearings on Bill 101 began Thursday with PQ militants determined not to allow any amendments to the law. To that end, a report commissioned by the Conseil de la Langue Française was interpreted as proof that French is on the decline in Quebec. But Statistics Canada figures showed that French is in-

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## Alberta's shrinking future

Premier Peter Lougheed tried to take the sting out of a 13-per-cent increase in personal income tax for Albertans last week by offering them a scaled-down, yet not worse of future prosperity for the province. The message that small is beautiful was implicit in the premier's annual state-of-the-province address. He predicted that Alberta was about to enter a period of steady growth that would be better—said more manageable—than the hectic days of the oil and gas boom of the late 1970s. At the same time, though, the premier warned Albertans that other

not all proportion the present downturn," said Lougheed. Instead of his usual warning that Alberta had to diversify its economy before the oil wells run dry, Lougheed maintained that there was renewed interest in the province's oil sands and heavy oil deposits, thereby nearly contradicting a prediction he made nine years ago when he said that the oil would run out in 1986. "We have a good potential to sustain oil production," he said, citing industry optimism about searching for oil on Canada's frontier instead of developing conventional fields.

New technological developments and the possibility that federal grants for frontier exploration may be reduced have helped make Alberta's oil fields attractive to the oil companies. Still, Lougheed cautioned that the cost of developing those new fields would reduce government revenue from energy even as new jobs were created. The opposition joined, and Speaker Gerard Amegheer rebuked them for turning the legislature into a wasteland. But the premier doggedly continued his dogmatic speech, alternating his vision of a rosy tomorrow with the need for restraint today.

The provincial tax increase, which will boost personal income taxes from 28.5 to 39.8 per cent of the federal tax base, still leaves Albertans with the lowest provincial taxes in the country. Provincial Treasurer Lou Hyndman, who announced the unpopular new measure, defended the hike, saying it would only cost a family earning \$35,000 a year an extra \$4 a week.

"The evidence is that consumer confidence is high and sustainable in Alberta," said Hyndman. "Retail sales here in August were the highest in Canada—more than \$300 per person—up 5.9 per cent over a year ago and significantly higher than the national (monthly spending) average of \$255 per person." The statistics did not please Nudley. He countered Hyndman's claim with figures of his own, drawn from a recent



Lougheed shrink small

Conference Board of Canada report, which showed Alberta ranked last in retail spending growth. Some organizations usually friendly to Lougheed's Program—Conservative administration joined in the attack. The Alberta branch of the Retail Merchants of Canada, for example, worried that the higher taxes might dampen consumer spending.

Lougheed and Hyndman are prepared to take that risk. The \$200 million tax is expected to raise will allow the government to pursue a stance of retrenchment, rather than the civil service through attrition rather than cuts. It's similar to that in neighboring British Columbia, where the government wants to cut the public service by 25 per cent.

By contrast, Alberta's \$5,600-a-year public service is, next to Prince Edward Island's, the largest per capita provincial bureaucracy in the country. With only 237 jobs eliminated through attrition this year, the government is considering layoffs to shrink staff.

Universities, school boards, hospitals and municipalities, all dependent on \$5 billion of government funding and long accustomed to annual increases, already know how contract will affect them. Hyndman has warned them not to expect any increase in grants next year. Hospital boards, which depend entirely on provincial grants for operating funds, will feel the pinch most directly. Last year the government paid out \$1.2 billion for patient care in the province, and the government has warned that more tax hikes are likely if expenditures continue to rise. "Canada can't afford an increase, as a country, as a nation, and he made it as if we allow the bill come costs to escalate at the rate they're escalating today," said Lougheed.

That gloomy prediction made, the premier then hinted at a plan that he hopes will lead the province to renewed prosperity. He will not reveal it until next spring, but the new strategy will likely include better marketing of Alberta's products, government spending restraint to boost investor confidence and educational programs designed to teach Albertans new skills.

But Lougheed's plan acknowledges that his vision of a scaled-down future for Alberta depends on factors largely beyond his control. A world economic recovery, lower interest rates and increased sales of the province's natural gas to the United States—where the current glut has depressed prices and threatens to cut back Canadian exports—would help. Failing that, Albertans, like other Canadians, are looking forward only to continued restraint and higher taxes.

—PETER GOSWAMI in Edmonton

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# Reagan's close call

By Michael Posner

It was the second threat to the safety of Ronald Reagan since he took office last March that three years ago. Late on Saturday, Reagan decided to enjoy a casual round of golf in Augusta, Ga., with Secretary of State George Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and other administration members. Then, an unidentified gasoline-driven, black-and-silver pickup truck, suddenly crashed through the gate of the course. The president, who narrowly escaped death after John Hinckley shot him in Washington in 1981, was alerted on the back seat when the gasoline smashed onto the grounds. The intruder instantly seized two Reagan aides, took them as well as other bystanders hostage and demanded a meeting with the president. Neither Reagan nor any of his closest advisers were in immediate danger, and the hostages were later released unharmed. As Mulken's men to pass, there were reports that the president had telephoned the clubhouse at the exclusive Augusta National Golf Club to intervene as with the intruder.

In Washington administration officials expressed overwhelming relief that the president was safe. Declared White House spokesman Bertie Dixon: "The president is fine and in no danger, as is Mrs. Reagan, Secretary Donald Regan, Secretary George Shultz and the entire presidential party." Apparently, police moved in swiftly to block the planned exit at the exclusive club with arms, and a helicopter hovered low overhead. William Walker, 35, said that he was playing midgame at an arcade across the street when he looked outside and saw the pickup truck "come down Washington Road and it turned in there, but the gate went over it and kept on going."

In April, 1981, Reagan's life was placed in far greater jeopardy. Then, 35-year-old John Wainwright Hinckley Jr., a child of the right who was, crushed across the Washington Hilton Hotel and fired six shots as the president emerged from the six-entrance. One of the bullets pierced the president's body, travelled down his side, because of a rib and stopped just short of his heart. Reagan took several months to recover, and his health seemed to be seriously wounded. Briefly he never fully recovered. Hinckley,

found not guilty by reason of insanity, is confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a mental institution in Washington.

The golf outing last weekend had been intended as a relaxed surprise for Reagan, who had just completed a tough cabinet realignment. The president had introduced several Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane as his new external security adviser to replace William Clark, who moved to the department of the interior. The decision to



McFarlane, the new administration's first foreign policy

appoint McFarlane to the critical post had been made—according to the media—much earlier. The delay was a result of the president's need to assuage the bruised feelings of US Ambassador Jesse Kirkpatrick—McFarlane's leading rival and the favorite of conservative Republicans for the security post. Later, the former Georgetown University professor said she was committed to remaining at her post only until the current General Assembly ses-

sion closes at the end of the year. To that, the president responded, "As far as I know, she is happy." Now, whether Kirkpatrick leaves or not, Reagan's choice of McFarlane clearly marks a watershed in the administration's approach to foreign policy one that is proving highly unpopular to the Republican right.

A retired Marine officer and son of a former Texas congressman, Robert C. (Bud) McFarlane is a product of the US

foreign policy establishment. He served as a military aide to former secretary of state Henry Kissinger in Richard Nixon's White House and was mentioned in that job under former national security adviser Brent Scowcroft during the Ford administration. McFarlane worked for the Senate's powerful armed services committee during the Carter years, then joined the state department as a counselor to former secretary of state Alexander Haig during the first

15 months of the Reagan presidency. When Reagan named William Clark to the pivotal National Security Council post 16 months ago, Clark brought McFarlane to the White House as his deputy. Apparently, his performance there was impressive. When Clark's hard ideological line angered Capitol Hill conservatives, McFarlane frequently espoused a more flexible, Solid Democratic Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin. "More than anyone else in this administration, Bud McFarlane is the guy who has the confidence of members of Congress," Aspin noted, when Reagan made McFarlane his Middle East negotiator three months ago, some congressmen feared that Clark—a confessed novice at foreign policy—would be overwhelmed. And Clark's surprise ouster on Oct. 13 indicated that those fears were justified. Clark was not forced out. Instead, he asked Reagan for relief from the constant political jockeying and brutal 18-hour days which are routine in the job. Without McFarlane to run interagency, the former California Supreme Court jurist was increasingly outmaneuvered. He may also have been afraid of another critical presidential adviser—First Lady Nancy Reagan. Over her objections, Clark continued to argue that Reagan should go ahead with plans to visit the Philippines next month—to send a signal of US support for the embattled regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. She feared for the president's safety and urged postponement—and that concern will be sharply heightened by the events of the weekend.

McFarlane's appointment has angered conservatives. Solid right leader Richard Vigorito, a prominent right-wing Republican. "For the first time since President Reagan took office, the top two foreign policy jobs will be held by someone who is not a conservative," McFarlane's views, Vigorito added, "are probably compatible with those of the moderates and liberals who run the state department."

The new national security adviser said that Middle East policy will be one of his first priorities and he insisted that he has no reservations about his access to the president. But, he will not likely wield as much influence as Clark, an old Reagan friend. Because of that, his appointment ditches Shultz's grip at the helm of US diplomacy. It was to that end that Shultz and Reagan went to Georgia on the weekend. Their shared, and startling, experience there may form a bond between two strong men that no diplomatic disagreements will ever shake. Now both men have to face a world where any desired move with a gun in his hand may at any moment turn them to smudge his hate in blood.



Cuban warship sailing airport runway, Bishop: a bloody end to a fierce career

## GRENADE

# Bishop's last stand

The radical wing of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), which runs Grenada, had Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop under house arrest, allegedly for attempting to establish an one-man rule. Then, after Bishop made his way to army headquarters last week, his rivals killed the prime minister and several of his followers. In a coup led by former deputy prime minister Bernard Coard, a hard-line officer who controls the military, Gen. Hudson Austin became head of the new, ruling military council.

The key former British colony in the West Indies of Venezuela has claimed disproportionate attention in the world since Bishop's own bloodless coup in 1979 is topping the international and conservative media. The Rev. Gary Bishop established the first Marxist regime in the English-speaking Caribbean. He also accepted the death of his father, Robert, who was Gary's police assassin, said in 1974. During his years in office, Bishop developed close ties with Havana and Moscow, but also established relations with such Commonwealth leaders as Prime Trudeau—who, in turn, expanded Canada's aid to Grenada.

Ironically, Bishop died at Fort Rupert, the military headquarters

named after his father, and in a plot engineered by Coard, his longtime law partner and right-hand man in the NJM. According to the former prime minister's press secretary, Bishop escaped house arrest and led a triumphal parade through the central square of the capital, St. George's. According to the state-run Radio Free Grenada, Bishop died as he led 3,000 supporters in an assault on Fort Rupert. Also killed were Foreign Minister Union Whiteman, Education Minister Josephine Coth, Housing Minister Maria Bass and two Bishop lieutenants from the trade union movement.

In a radio broadcast after the shooting, Austin denounced Bishop as betraying the NJM's principle of collective leadership. As well, Austin charged that the 39-year-old Bishop had spread rumors that Coard was trying to kill him. After the coup, Coard stripped from view, and soldiers imposed a four-day curfew, ordering the army to shoot violators on sight. The action trapped roughly 80 Communists, communists, businessmen and diplomats. There was also about 1,500 Americans on the island, and Washington promptly dispatched the aircraft carrier Independence, 16 warships and 3,000 Marines.



ries to the regime to prepare for a possible invasion.

Bishop's allies claimed that he was shot after he ordered army headquarters with his hands raised. Before his death, Foreign Minister Whitman resigned his post, accusing Guard of taking over the party for himself. said Whitman. "Grenada's Guard is now running Grenada, running the show from his house."

Bishop's death ended a controversial career. A London-trained lawyer, Bishop helped to found the New Jewel Movement (Jewel) in an attempt for Joint Revolution for Welfare, Education and Liberation). Under his leadership, Grenada's drift toward Cuba and the Soviet Union alienated the United States. While relying on traditional sources of foreign aid, such as Canada, Bishop was now plagued of substantial assistance from Moscow and Havana. Soviet and Cuban advisors flooded the island. One Cuban-authorized project, a 300-bed hospital, sparked a tense war of words last year between Bishop and Communist Ronald Reagan. The White House insisted that the giant surgery had been built to accommodate Cuban and Soviet military movements. Bishop, for his part, maintained that it was the beginning of a major tourism development plan. In fact, he accused the United States of hiring mercenaries to invade the island and depose him.

Despite his promises that the ISM would transform Grenada into a constitutional society free of corruption, Bishop's record as a leader was spotty. He faced the nation of 115,000 from the aggression practiced by Garry. But Grenada still lapsed in poverty: the unemployment rate is 34 per cent, and the per capita income is less than \$800. In his 4½ years as prime minister, Bishop caused unease among his neighbors. He steadfastly avoided calls both from Washington and nearby Caribbean states to hold democratic elections. Still, Caribbean leaders were quick to condemn Bishop's death. Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose country's relations with Grenada were badly deteriorating since Bishop first came to power, labelled the island's new rulers "disputing murderers." In Ottawa, Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney declared that the Liberal government should consider severing diplomatic relations with Grenada. For his part, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau agreed that he would review, "in a matter of course," relations with the new regime. But he said that the island would continue, he added. It was a more generous attitude than many other Western nations are likely to take.

—JAMES MITCHELL, in Toronto, with correspondents' reports



Antinuclear demonstrators confront police; a U.S. and Soviet arms impasse

#### WEST GERMANY

## The 'hot autumn' turns chilly

At first, the size of demonstrations against nuclear weapons disappointed protesters who had patriotically prepared for a "hot autumn" of protest. In many towns throughout West Germany early last week there was only a scattering of marchers instead of the thousands that organizers had expected and authorities had feared. The ranks of antinuclear protesters began to waver until, on Saturday, an estimated two million people converged on Bonn, Hamburg, West Berlin and Stuttgart to join a massive 10-day "peace marathon." Still, a poll by the respected Allensbach Institute reported earlier that about 70 per cent of West Germans believe that antinuclear activists will find it their best to halt NATO's new installations.

In addition to the West German protest marches, there were rallies throughout Western Europe, the United States and Canada. The actions took place against a background of harsh diplomatic rhetoric over NATO plans to deploy 574 cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Germany in December. During a heated meeting in East Germany, representatives of the Warsaw Pact denounced a response to deployment East German leader Erich Honecker, for one, warned that the Soviet Union may deploy long-range missiles in his country as well as in Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan sharply denounced the Kremlin for encouraging division within the Western alliance.

The antinuclear climate from the War-

saw Pact meeting echoed Soviet Gen. Nikolai Charov's declaration last week that his country will reject the NATO deployment. Charov, in an interview with the West German magazine Stern, also confirmed Western reports that the Kremlin has stationed nuclear weapons beyond its two borders and also plans to deploy Soviet submarines armed with SS-20 cruise missiles off the east coast of the United States.

Intransigence in Moscow and Washington clearly discouraged opponents of the arms race. Still, Fritz Killy, the leader of West Germany's peaceful Green party, last week vowed to keep fighting new deployment. The peace movement did not see a major convert last week. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said Saturday's rally in Bonn that it is "time to say no." Brandt's activism headed a formal and to these demands of consensus between West German political parties on defence policy.

Surprisingly, the early protests last week in West Germany caused little disturbance in the streets. Still, intense military officials cautioned that police will remain on alert during the coming weeks in case extremists attempt to sabotage U.S. bases. The prospects for the intermediate-range nuclear weapons that in Geneva remain equally uncertain. Observers note that, with the December deadline fast approaching and no end in sight to the arms talk deadlock, the nuclear weapons race seems poised for a perilous acceleration.

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels

#### ARGENTINA

## The fading lustre of Peronism

The music booms from Peronist Party offices throughout Argentina. "My general, my great joy see, Great leader, you're worth so much." Television stations broadcast Juan Perón's old speeches as though the late president were still alive and waving in the nation's presidential race this Sunday. The spectre of Perón, in fact, has at times overshadowed the party's formal presidential candidate, self-proclaimed lawyer Raulo Luder. Peronist Party strategists confidently predict that the old magic will work again, just as it did in every free election from 1946 until the 1955 coup that ushered in 7½ disastrous years under the military.

But there are signs that the magic may be losing its appeal. For the first time in its history, the Peronist Party faces a serious challenge from the Radical Party and its charismatic candidate, Raul Alfonsín. During hundreds of rallies throughout the country, Alfonsín has proven to be a seductive orator, compared to the wooden Luder. Not only that, but Luder's moderate middle-class image hurt the Peronists' traditional base of support among trade unionists. The campaign has concentrated

on interpreting the crisis at the expense of the most pressing issue facing Argentina—imminent economic collapse and a native military. Complaints over Alfonsín's, Javier García Rúa, a 55-year-old salesman who has never voted before. "The candidates are laughing

*For the first time in its history, a lacklustre Peronist Party is facing a serious challenge*

among themselves instead of paying more attention to the issues."

As the parties make their final appeals to the electorate, the Peronists were clearly hampered for reasons that extended beyond Luder's lacklustre style. The party chose Luder as part of a plan to win votes from the Argentine middle class, which has traditionally rejected Peronism. But so one friends that Luder dominates the party is the

way that Alfonsín controls the Radical Peronist Party chiefs, drawn from the ranks of trade unionists, are the real party bosses. Under Juan Perón, they used free-lance techniques to keep organized labor solidly in his camp. But now, while the party maintains its neo-president Lorenzo Miguel remain firmly in control, blue-collar workers widely despise them, and the middle class fear them. Miguel, for his part, discovered just how unpopular he is with his own ranks and the last week during a major rally in a Buenos Aires football stadium. When he rose to speak, crowds jeered, whistled and threw planks from the stadium seats. Miguel immediately blamed the chaos on unfair criticism, signalling a new round in the party's long, unending struggle between Miguel's extreme right and the revolutionary left.

The Radical Party's Alfonsín, meanwhile, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to widen the split in the Peronists' ranks. He has accused Miguel and other older leaders of co-opting with the most reactionary elements of the armed forces who oppose Argentina's long-awaited return to democracy. Alfonsín's strategy—proclaiming that Argentina must choose between fascism and democracy—has proven effective among many workers who are weary of the arrogance of Peronism.

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actor Bozas, 58, in the absence of reliable opinion polls it is unclear whether or not Bozas's strategy will gain him a clear victory. The Peronists have launched a virulent counterattack by accusing Alfonsín of trying to alienate the country too closely with the United States. Peronist posters have addressed him "Don Carlos" and "Don Carlos' Choice." The campaign has already erupted in ugly street clashes between rival party members, who fight with chains, clubs—and sometimes guns.

Because of the Radical-Peronist rivalry, authorities have paid much attention to other pressing matters, such as the economy. Argentina's inflation rate is approaching 600 per cent a year. Its crawling \$40-billion foreign debt has become so controversial that a local judge demanded Argentina's Current Bank president, Julio González del Solar, on Oct. 3 for alleged "obstruction of sovereignty" in his efforts to renegotiate loans with the International Monetary Fund. The embarrased military government forced González del Solar's release, but a solution to Argentina's economic crisis may not be so easy. Nationalists have opened orthodox economists—who warn that drastic steps must be taken to avert disaster—as mean-spirited reactionaries who want to put Argentina at the mercy of the United States.

As though the economic crisis were not enough of a threat, the victor in Sunday's election will face the equally perilous task of keeping the military at bay. Both the Radicals and, less convincingly, the Peronists say that they will try officers responsible for the military's so-called dirty war of the 1970s. Civilian politicians also promise to slash military spending and to reintroduce the armed forces. But while the military believed that it could reach an accord with a Peronist president, the Radicals' rising popularity has coincided with increasing rumors that military hard-liners may try a new coup if Alfonsín wins.

Despite Argentina's long-awaited return to democracy, the political situation of the nation facing the nation, public reaction to the elections has been remarkably muted. Indeed, many Argentines are skeptical that any civilian politician can solve the nation's staggering troubles and that the nation has become virtually unmanageable. "What all I could see was there will be no instant solutions to the country's problems," says Buenos Aires resident Andrea di Tella. And if the military hard-liners decide to reassert themselves as the true guardians of the nation, even the waning image of Juan Perón may not be enough to return Argentina to democracy.

—James Nitzsman  
in Buenos Aires



Rescue workers at U.S. Marine base. 'No wants to properly express our outrage'

#### LEBANON

### Beirut's moment of terror

In what has become one of the most recent of a world grown used to terror, it was an attack of virtually unprecedented horror in modern times. On Sunday, while most people in war-torn Beirut slept and the prospects for a settlement among the warring factions seemed better than they had for months, the suicide commandos struck. Garretts drove explosives-packed trucks into two buildings used by the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut. In an instant, devastating explosions reduced the buildings to rubble, killing at least 150 U.S. servicemen and five French paratroopers. Rescuers quickly counted more than 50 Americans and 15 French soldiers among the wounded, but dozens more were still missing as the search continued for survivors. Said a young U.S. sailor who was with 170 other servicemen at the U.S. Marine headquarters near Beirut airport, "I was sleeping, then suddenly I saw fire and stuff coming down all around me. I screamed, 'Help me,' but all I could see was [a cloud of] bodies hanging around."

Informed of the tragedy, President Ronald Reagan immediately flew back from a golfing weekend in Georgia for a meeting of the National Security Council in Washington. Declared the president, "Help me, but all I could see was [a cloud of] bodies hanging around." Informed of the tragedy, President Ronald Reagan immediately flew back from a golfing weekend in Georgia for a meeting of the National Security Council in Washington. Declared the president, "Help me, but all I could see was [a cloud of] bodies hanging around."

attack would not weaken U.S. resolve to find a solution to the Lebanon crisis. Standing in the rain on the White House lawn, Reagan described the attack as "deplorable" and he paid tribute to the "splendid young men" who had died while trying to keep the peace in Beirut. Added the president: "What we should all recognize that these deeds make us evident the brutal nature of those who would assume power and drive us out of the country."

For his part, French Defense Minister Charles Hirsch also denounced the attack on France's forces. Declared Hirsch: "This morning an abominable attack was committed against our contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force." In Cairo, External Affairs Minister Abbas Moustapha also expressed his outrage and sympathy, adding that the attacks could convince members of the peacekeeping force to re-examine their commitment to keeping troops in Lebanon.

The precise motives and identity of the garvillas were unclear. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that the White House has "more questions" about which groups had carried out the attack. A senior official, who declined to be identified, said that some administration analysts believed that Lebanese Muslim extremists may have been responsible. The manner in which the suicide commandos crashed their trucks into the compound was also re-

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markedly smaller is an incident only the day before traveling Reagan's security, when an armed man crashed a truck through the gates of the Augusta National Golf Club (page 16)

The explosion completely overshadowed earlier relief that the long-awaited national conference on cohesiveness had found a home at last. The same factious that have turned the Mid-east nation into a battleground for most of the past eight years were scheduled to gather in Geneva, probably this week, to discuss power sharing in the shattered country of 5.5 million people. But at 227 it was 11:00 on Sunday, when a bomb exploded in Augusta, Ga., to tell him of the new attack at Beirut airport. He returned to Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz. In Beirut itself, two U.S. transport planes arrived late Sunday to take the dead and wounded to U.S. bases in West Germany. At the same time, a constant fight of U.S. helicopters plied between the airport and U.S. Navy ships offshore, carrying the wounded—some of them with serious drops attached to their arms—for medical treatment.

The young U.S. sailor who survived the blast at the four-story Marine headquarters said that he in 21 and came from Norfolk, Va. But he was too shocked to remember his name. "It was just like a big nightmare," he said. "I don't know what time it was. I remember sitting in a corner and I saw, like, a ball with light coming through. So I saw my blanket and tied it around my leg and started walking to try to get out." As he talked, other sailors and marines in the emergency room groaned at the tears of doctors' hands. A stream of blood on the floor marked the path to the hospital doors. Scrambled over marine being wheeled into the hospital. "It hurts all over."

Rescue workers themselves faced serious dangers. For one thing, they came under small arms fire as they struggled to dig through the rubble, and the marines repeatedly threw themselves to the ground as bullets whizzed overhead. It was unclear who was firing at them. As well, the remaining planes threatened to collapse at any moment. Said a marine spokesman: "They are using night-vision, cutting towers, snipers, anything they can get their hands on to dig the people out." Added another marine veteran, "I have not seen anyone like this since Vietnam."

Now, when the dead have been buried and the agony of the wounded has been eased, both the French and the Americans will almost certainly strengthen the security arrangements for their replacements. But so much of confidence will not guarantee their lives against terrorists with treachery of dynamite at their disposal.



Shamir with new Finance Minister Carmel Golan (right) paying high price

## ISRAEL

### Braking an economic slide

It was a month of setbacks and repeated failures for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud coalition government. First, Shamir's finance minister, Yoram Aridor, resigned on Oct. 10 as a result of a public outcry over his plan to align the shekel with the U.S. dollar in order to reduce a 100-per-cent inflation rate. Then, a million workers answered the Histadrut trade union federation's call to stage "warning strikes" against planned budget reductions which would lower workers' living standards. Finally, Shamir forced through cabinet his choice of a new finance minister, 46-year-old economist Yigal Cohen-Golan, but only after Deputy Prime Minister David Levy refused the post and Likud partners failed to agree as a number of their own.

The appointment of Cohen-Golan ended the cabinet crisis over Aridor's resignation but it did nothing to prevent the government from the public opinion in its strategy of cutting the wage indexation system that now helps protect Israelis against inflation. The Lo-

Empty supermarket bins: widespread opposition to plans to cut wage indexation



had earlier survived an appetizing notion of no confidence in the Knesset, and Cohen-Orgrad insisted that the Israeli economy is sound. But the new finance minister could not counter the opposition charge that the current economic crisis is the result of years of "economic adventurism, recklessness and abandonment" by his coalition.

The no confidence vote was part of a heated public debate over the causes of Israel's slide toward economic disaster. Labor opposition spokesman Gad Y'aacobi charged that Israel's independence had been compromised by its re-

liance on aid from Washington—roughly \$2.5 billion a year. But discussion touched on issues as wide ranging as the impact of Israel's enormous military budget on its economic welfare and the government's settlement policies in the occupied West Bank.

One of the government's sharpest critics, Ya'acov Arnon, an activist with the Peace Now movement and a former director-general of the treasury, said last week that until the 1967 Six Day War, Israel was moving steadily toward economic independence. In the mid-1960s the country's balance-of-pay-

ments deficit was a manageable \$300 million, compared with a staggering \$4.8 billion this year. Its foreign debt was also relatively small—\$1.7 billion, compared with this year's \$21 billion. But, Arnon contended, the acquisition of Sinai, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the need to defend the new territories forced Israel's defense spending to increase dramatically from less than 11 per cent of the gross national product to a peak of 35 per cent after the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The growing dependence on U.S. aid, Arnon charged, has had an even more disastrous effect on the economy. That dependence encouraged both the Likud government and the Israeli public to believe that "they do not have to keep consumption down to what the economy can produce," he said. For his part, Ya'acobi placed the blame primarily on Likud. On entering power in 1977, Ya'acobi charged, Likud carried out a "laissez revolution" compromising every sector of the economy and creating new inflationary pressures. Then in 1982, said Ya'acobi, when former prime minister Menachem Begin was seeking re-election, he "gave the private sector shares," appointing Arnon to implement a program that amounted to "plenty for all—and now."

But critics differ about the means necessary to halt the country's economic slide. For Arnon, withdrawal from Lebanon and closing down the West Bank settlements are prerequisites. Ya'acobi wants to cut expenditure on settlement. He also pointed out that a Labor government would not have to spend the \$300 million that the government now spends each year to pay for the majority Herut Party's policy commitments to its Likud coalition partners. One commitment alone—not to institute energy-saving daylight time—costs the government more than \$500 million a year. These two savings alone would help to achieve the \$1 billion in cuts that economists agree must be made as a first step toward countering inflation, said Ya'acobi.

Observers doubt that Cohen-Orgrad will make the massive spending cuts which are necessary. Cohen-Orgrad is a supporter of the settlement program and a close ally of Defense Minister Moshe Arens and he is unlikely to make cuts in either of these areas.

Indeed, with the Labor Opposition becoming more vocal and Israel's trade unions firmly committed to maintaining their members' purchasing power, Cohen-Orgrad's task will be an extremely difficult one. But even if the government succeeds that financial crisis, the necessary economic retrenchment is certain to create a new series of equally difficult tests in the future.

—DAVID ROBINSON in Jerusalem

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When television glamor girl **Gloria Taylor** (*Canada AM*, *TV*, *People Report*) left the CBC in 1979 to raise a family, she went from camera and camera to *Shower Street* and stressed carrots. But now she has returned from retirement to co-host CBC's *Personae Live*. "I never set out to retire," said Taylor, 37. "I feel I have had a wonderful break and I'm ready to go back." Meanwhile, her husband, former Vancouver major *Art MacLean*, is at home reading *Newsweek*, *U.S.*, and *Saturday Night*, while keeping a keen eye on his investment analysis business. Taylor is happy with the show's format and hopes to show previously unadorned sides of such celebrities as *Karen Kane*, *Jeanne Tripplehorn* and *Susan Jacka*. Taylor's only snagging was Christopher's vacation. "He surprised me," she said. "I am not quite sure why he is so happy—maybe because he was worried I was unemployed for so long."



Stewart Ms. subjected to many censorship than violent and pornographic film

A recent conference on women, the law and the economy held by the University of Calgary's faculty of law witnessed an interesting alliance of American feminists and Canadian censorship. **Gloria Steinem**, 40, a cofounder of *Ms.* magazine, and **Mary Brown**, the chairman of the Ontario Board of Censors, shared the spotlight when addressing a standing-room-only crowd in Banff, Alta. Steinem, impressively informed about Canadian affairs, com-

mented that in the United States, "We don't have a Mary Brown." Magazines like *Ms.*, for instance, are subjected to more censorship than are violent and pornographic films, she said. The author of *Outrageous Acts and Everyday Sexisms* is convinced that feminism remains a vital force. "Some of us are becoming the men we wanted to marry," she said. But for others, "our total instinct for punishing is satisfied by marriage." Steinem urged her audience to take risks to do "one outrageous thing in the name of and justice." Canada, she added, may soon be swamped by a wave of American feminists seeking political asylum from "a president who has not yet entered this century."

AW: A 'lightening experience'



PHOTOGRAPH BY

Of late, the career of singer-songwriter **Dan Hill**, 35, has been in eclipse. But now this Toronto native has a new album, *Love in the Shadows*, and a book, aptly entitled *Comback*, which he hopes will revive his career. Hill's album, he says, is less sentimental than previous efforts with stereotypical songs like *Sometimes When We Touch*. If anyone doubts that, they can read his book, due out in November. *Comback* is a mostly self-portrait, partially autobiographical novel in which a number of the female characters appear to be mildly grumpy parodies. Read Hill: "Writing the book brought out more el-



Taylor back to work

ements of my personality than writing a song. It was a more frightening experience. It was deeper than writing songs tended to be." Hill wanted to show "the dehumanization of being a celebrity," which perhaps accounts for his "aching feeling" when he tried to write the novel. Hill is pessimistic about his future. "There are so many potential directions I could go to." But Canadian audiences can save themselves the cost of a compass when he makes a cross-country tour in January.

**Harry Taube**, a U.S.-born since 1942, was born in Neudorf, near Stockholm, Swed. In December the 41-year-old professor at Stanford University in California will fly to Stockholm, Sweden, to receive his \$200,000 Nobel Prize for chemistry. Described by the Swedish Academy as "one of the most creative contemporary workers in inorganic chemistry," Taube has now become Canada's most celebrated specimen of brain-drain. After earning degrees from the University of Saskatchewan and the University of California at Berkeley, Taube applied, unsuccessfully, to teach inorganic chemistry in Canada for a job. But it was his U.S. colleagues who rose to the occasion and got him a job at Carleton University without his knowledge. "The prospects looked better," he struggled, "so I just settled in." ◇

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

## Maclean's

THE GIFT THAT TAKES 52 WEEKS TO UNWRAP!

# Corporate marauders take on Gulf

By Jane O'Hara

Two years ago, T. Boone Pickens Jr. was little known outside the West Texas oil patch. The mention of his name on Wall Street would have brought blank stares from financial analysts who might just as easily have guessed that he was a country and western singer. All that changed, however, when Pickens and his Amarillo-based Mesa Petroleum Co. began a steady series of daring takeover bids aimed at middle-size oil companies. Last week Pickens cracked the cynics of Wall Street with his most daring bid to date when he announced that he and

two partners would buy a controlling stake in Gulf Oil Corp. for \$1.1 billion. Rather, it seemed more probable that Pickens would fall back on the familiar practice that has earned him his reputation as a marauder—that is taking a hold minority position in a company, then setting out for a huge cash payoff. Said one Wall Street observer who has watched Pickens' corporate forays in recent years, "Pickens has come to the conclusion that it is a lot easier buying off through the stock market than finding it in the ground."

The Pickens group began its buying spree in mid-August when Gulf was trading at a meagre \$28 a share. Pickens' allies in the venture include Texas

With cumulative voting, say large stockholder—such as Pickens' group—almost assuredly could gain a seat on the board by voting all its stock for one person. In another strategic rally, Gulf began shorting up almost \$6 billion in credit and cash in case it has to fight to the end with Pickens' group. According to Pickens, Gulf also pressured four large U.S. banks to withdraw multi-billion-dollar lines of credit to Mesa for purposes of further increasing its investment in Gulf. Pickens was angry but unbothered at the news of the bank's defections. He declared, "We won't have any trouble at all in selling in for the banks that have dropped out."



Pickens and Gulf refinery, a \$630-million facility that stunned Wall Street and set off a corporate battle.

a group of restless investors—including Vancouver's Sam Belsberg—had bought \$630 million of Gulf Oil Corp. stock and planned to up their investment to \$1.1 billion. Said one Gulf insider, as the giant oil company braced itself for what could be a western-style shoot-out, "Let's just say that we are strapping on the six-shooters."

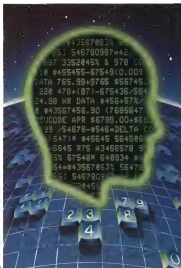
The deal gave the Pickens group an 8.75-per-cent stake—\$4.5 million common shares—in Gulf, making it the largest single shareholder in the United States' fifth-ranked oil company. Immediately, Gulf moved to protect itself from hostile advances. At the same time, analysts began debating Pickens' next move. A takeover bid was possible, but unlikely. The cost of gaining con-

oil baron Cyril Wagner Jr. and Jack Brown, both worth about \$400 million, and Belsberg, who heads up a \$5-billion family empire through Vancouver-based First City Financial Corp. Ltd. By Oct. 11, when the Pickens group had picked up about three per cent of Gulf at a cost of about \$90 million, Gulf made its first move to block any attempt at an unsolicited takeover. Gulf's directors called a special shareholders' meeting for early December to try to merge the company from a Pennsylvania chartered corporation to a Delaware-based holding corporation. That move would permit Gulf to eliminate cumulative voting rights of shareholders, which would effectively stop Pickens from gaining a directorship.

Spokesmen for Gulf denied that they had done any anti-takeover bid. They admitted that the corporate gloves were off. Said one Gulf adviser, "Nobody makes me nervous. He's not an adversary you would like to underestimate."

In the past, Pickens has been his focus on aggressive buying and quick selling. But Pickens and his group will have their work cut out for them in battling Gulf. That fight will begin in earnest at the December shareholders' meeting, where Pickens will try to win the confidence of stock owners. For its part, Gulf management will have to reverse the company's image as being weak and indecisive. No matter what the outcome, the name of T. Boone Pickens Jr. is not likely to be forgotten.

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## Brazil's retreat on austerity

**I**t was a strategy designed to send a signal of reassurance to a nation's nervous foreign creditors. But last week Brazil's financial standing was in chaos following a political showdown over government-proposed austerity measures designed to ease the concerns of the country's increasingly worried offshore bankers. With the world's biggest Third World debt (\$96 billion) facing them, Brazil's ordinary lenders had been trying for months to convince the nation to accept a grim package that would have held the wages of the work force well under the current 300-per-cent annual inflation rate. Then, in popular opposition to the measures increased and critics threatened a general strike if the bill was passed by the nation's Congress, the government was forced to risk the displeasure of its own foreign creditors and water down the controversial legislation. In a desperate attempt to expedite passage of the bill to its tougher form, the government had imposed a 60-day state of emergency, giving it sweeping powers to suspend trade union and freedom of assembly rights. Still, the opposition and 50 government members defied the austerity bill. And in a clear retreat the government avoided a major showdown by imposing a more moderate restraint program on the following day.

But the retreat is likely to lead to increased trouble for Brazil in its efforts to attract badly needed foreign credits. The nation is counting on international bankers to rescue it from its debt crisis by providing short-term loans to cover its debt payments. But the bankers, under the direction of the International Monetary Fund, insist on tough austerity measures.

Under the more moderate bill now in effect, Brazil's lowest-paid workers will be entitled to pay raises equal to the official cost-of-living index, which is currently about 90 per cent below the actual rate of inflation. Still, the government indicated restraint at a time when Brazil's large and growing leveraged class is staggering under rocketing food prices. The government-imposed minimum wage of \$50 a month will no longer even feed a single adult. And more than 80 per cent of Brazil's salaried workers earn less than \$130 a month.

Last week Brazilian banking officials travelled to Europe in an attempt to convince bankers there that Brazil was determined to stick to its austerity program. To the ever-skeptical banking community, those plans may now seem even less convincing.

—LYNDA McGUIRE in Toronto



Challenger jet on display: a questionable leasing arrangement

## New turmoil at Canadair

**C**anadair Ltd., the government-owned aircraft manufacturer, has long been the subject of a bitter public debate. But last week, just four months after the firm's former Parliament by reporting a net loss of \$1.4 billion for 1983, it faced the strongest onslaught yet from opposition firms who were alarmed by reports of a drastic shakeup in the firm's upper ranks and by the disclosure of a controversial business deal made by Canadair executives.

The controversy arose after company President Gilbert Bennett announced that the firm will phase out 18 of its 22 non-provisional positions. Although Canadair offered two of those executives early retirement, it denied no others and fired another two outright. Still Bennett: "Canadair has only returned to profitability if the company cuts its costs and improves the quality and flexibility of its management systems." But the purge coincided with the revelation of a controversial aircraft leasing arrangement by Canadair executives. The CMC public affairs program, the fifth estate disclosed that four executives of Canadair's U.S. sales arm, Canadair Inc., had formed a private company through which they rented their own plane—a Cessna commuter jet—back to Canadair. Under the arrangement, the program alleged, the executives were using taxpayers' money to do business with themselves although there was no suggestion of the deal being illegal. Embarrassed by the revelation, executives at the Canadair Development Corp., Canadair's parent company, scrambled to limit the damage to Canadair's reputa-

tion. CMC President Joel Bell conceded that the existing contract would have to be honored. But he added that similar arrangements would not be tolerated in the future.

Still, last week's events touched a raw nerve in the House of Commons. Ottawa has already pumped \$400 million into Canadair and has guaranteed loans up to \$1.3 billion. Referring to the growing public "anxiety and concern over the state of Canadair, Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney called for a parliamentary committee to study the firm's future prospects. But Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau rejected the proposal because "a parliamentary committee—public accounts committee and finance trade and economic affairs—are currently conducting separate studies of the company's operations."

Recently, the company has been aggressively courting buyers for its Challenger executive jet. Backed by the expectation that its huge debt will be transferred to the CMC as well as by the successful reception given to its new Challenger 901, Canadair is making optimistic predictions of future profitability. Said David Crane, director of corporate affairs with the CMC: "Canadair is lighting hand to get out of the woods. We are trying to correct the mistakes of the past and to reduce our costs. We now have a good product, and the market is responding." Still, with Canadair predicting a further loss of \$400 million for 1984, its executives clearly will not be appraised by such comforting words alone.

—SHIRAZ MCKAY in Toronto

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## BUSINESS WATCH

### Hunting for a master plan

By Peter C. Newman

That over-enthusiastic gent—*a viable industrial strategy to guide us into the turbulent world of the late 1980s*—is being taken among federal politicians of all stripes.

No one is opposed. Everyone praises its virtues. But nothing happens.

Debate on the issue has been heating up as the result of Robert Haack's impressive new U.S. best-seller, *The Next American Frontier*, which denounces the position that nothing any democratic government does in the next few years will be more important than formulating appropriate industrial initiatives. "When most Canadians talk about us having our own industrial strategy," says Ed Lumsley, minister of industry, trade and commerce and of regional economic expansion, into whose backlist it falls, "their perception is of some guy in Ottawa sitting down to write a grandiose document that will pose ruin of disaster on the private sector. I don't believe you can do that. All we really can do is set a context in the right direction." Senator Jack Austin, the other Liberal cabinet minister most concerned with this issue, agrees. "We're not going to get an industrial strategy in this country until we sort out the government-industry relationship," he insists. "And that should cover everything from research and development to managerial training, to encouraging risk-taking, to encouraging Canadians as investors and leading up Canadian investment capital—in other words, not just helping with export sales but keeping the population well educated, healthy and productive."

It's a tall order. Adoption of a national industrial strategy implies a broadly based consensus on how to bring into proper balance the nation's diverse goals—its resources, skills, environmental risks, trade initiatives and all the various factors that go into making an economy's growth most effectively. In Canada's case competing such a miracle is complicated to a huzzadoodle degree by two invariable facts. We are not a unitary state. This means that any national economic initiative requires unanimous provincial marketing. Also, two-thirds of our most productive industries are owned by outsiders. Whatever we decide to do, and often it, is overlaid by foreign landlords acting on very different sets of priorities than our own. Those extrajurisdictional enter-

preneurs are far more interested in the production of new fortunes than the equitable redistribution of existing wealth—a core mandate of any Ottawa administration.

Lumsley is one of the few uncorrupted free-enterprisers in the Trudeau cabinet. A native of Windsor, Ont. (where his first after-school job was making Coca-Cola trucks), he moved to Cornwall, Ont., and established his own wood-finishing firm. In federal politics since 1974, he has never really become

complementary rather than competitive sense, making sure that export financing matches that of other countries. Until he Jean-Luc Pepin, one of his predecessors in the job, he doesn't believe in social trading corporations but would like to see instead the organization of export consortia for major foreign capital projects so that Canadians don't compete against one another for the same plants.

Lumsley managed to get a position paper through cabinet that would increase Canada's export push in the 90 countries with the most cost-effective returns. "I don't believe in a winners-and-losers philosophy," he says. "Territories are supposed to be a soft sector, yet Peter Nygard in Winnipeg, for example, runs an audacious and efficient operation as anywhere and is competing abroad." Lumsley is particularly proud of the new Bell Textron helicopter plant announced for Mirabel and is planning to announce another helicopter deal (its partnership with the Messerschmitt of West Germany) for Fort Erie, Ont., next month.

A pragmatist who believes more in shared-of-risk increases than in arbitrary export targets, Lumsley is directing his department's efforts toward seven specific areas designed to increase exports and product sales abroad. He wants to continue the Foreign Investment Review Agency but is trying to reinvent it as a tool to negotiate increased investment in Canada. He calls for strengthening the port facilities (the agency's efforts have led to \$3 billion in industrial expansion here).

"The Japanese, for example," he says, "are natural partners for us. The three biggest things they're short of—energy, food and water—we have in abundance. They know that full implementation of the Tokyo Round of tariff talks will mean that 85 per cent of Canadian goods will flow into the United States duty free, and most of the remainder will pay a duty of five per cent or less. So the Japanese, who are the present market in the world, look at this North American continent and use that they can have access to that huge U.S. market from here—and achieve secure supplies of energy, food and water in the same time."

It all sounds magnificently plausible. "Everybody wants to see an industrial strategy packaged in a fancy booklet," says Lumsley. "I tell them, 'While you guys are busy writing, I'm going out to make it happen.'"



Lumsley: The right attraction?

part of the capital issue. "Ottawa is a great place," he says, "but it's not real. Getting you hair cut in Cornwall or a Saturday morning cup of corned beef in the world, getting your hair cut in the parliamentary barber shop is like ascending a diplomatic function."

Is he perhaps he has focused on expanding trade "Canada," he says, "is the smallest of all the industrialized trading nations in the world. We're the only major country that doesn't belong to any economic bloc."

Lumsley is convinced that the government must become an active player in a



## COVER

# A promising attack on cancer

By Pat Oshiroff

**A**n estimated 40,000 Canadians die of cancer every year, and at least 100,000 others learn that they have one of the hundred or more forms of the disease. Although 50 per cent of all patients now recover completely, no other disease evokes the dread that cancer does. For scientists who pursue both the causes of the insidious killer and better treatments, the disease has seemed almost as forbidding as it has to patients. For decades the dominant mood among researchers has been one of frustration. But during the past year the outlook of cancer specialists has shifted dramatically. Major breakthroughs in understanding the inner workings of the cancer cell have created both hope and excitement. Declared researcher specialist Lou Waxman, president of Canada's National Cancer Institute, the research arm of the Canadian Cancer Society: "The steps within just the past few months have been breathtaking. We now know more about

cancer at the molecular level than we do about practically any other disease." In the United States alone, government and private donors have poured more than \$13 billion into cancer research over the past 10 years, and tens of thousands of scientists have devoted themselves full time to solving the enigma of the cancer cell. The \$250 million spent on cancer-related research in Canada over the past 10 years—including funds raised through defunct drives and Terry Fox runs—may seem modest. But talented researchers across the country are active in the new worldwide sprint to cancer research. The big discovery which has stimulated the greatest expectation among scientists is the "oncogene" (pronounced on-cuh-jene), a gene found in the DNA or genetic code of human cells which, through slight alteration or addition, abnormal activity, causes the cell to proliferate. Molecular geneticists and cell biologists are now isolating many human oncogenes—which trigger different types of cancer—and are determining exactly how the strange genes

work. At the same time, other researchers, mainly immunologists, are experimenting with "monoclonal antibodies," potentially the long-awaited "magic bullets" that can be programmed to single out cancer cells and kill them.

**Waxman:** For current cancer patients and their families, the great strides being made in laboratory after only limited consultation. They still have to rely on conventional treatments—surgery, radiation and chemotherapy—with their uncertain results and unpleasant side effects. But for those who will develop cancer 10 or perhaps 20 years in the future, the prospects will almost certainly be much brighter. Scientists are no longer describe cancer as an inoperable "black box" but more often as a "puzzle." Much by month they are finding the missing pieces in the cancer puzzle and fitting them together. Said Robert Weinberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, currently one of the leading cancer researchers in the United States: "I feel elated. The way things are going, I think we will under-

stand very well over the next five years what causes cancer."

Only a few years ago all that scientists could say with confidence about the cause of cancer was that something had gone wrong in the DNA of a cell, to make it multiply indefinitely and become a tumor. Epidemiologists—who study the incidence and spread of diseases through large populations—had isolated various carcinogens, chemicals such as those in cigarette smoke, tar and smoked foods, that triggered cancer. And biochemists verified those observations by using such chemicals to produce cancers in animals. Also, because so much time elapsed between the intake of a carcinogen and the growth of a tumor, scientists reasoned that there must be several stages in the development of the disease and that other chemicals must enhance the growth of cancer cells after the process has begun. But exactly what carcinogens did to a cell and how the cell became cancerous remained a mystery.

A revolution in thinking about the causes of cancer—a breakthrough that has since led to an avalanche of discoveries during the past two years—began in the late 1970s. Scientists at the University of California in San Francisco found that the oncogene they

searched discovered that certain viruses which caused cancer in laboratory animals contained cancer-causing genes that the living viruses had picked up from the DNA of another host animal (page 34). "Suddenly, oncogenes were taken from the realm of theory," explained Alan Weinstein, molecular geneticist at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto. "They were captured from us." With that discovery, a race began among the world's laboratories to find oncogenes in human DNA, an endeavor that would have been impossible without the then new technology of gene splicing. Using what Halifax's Dalhousie University biochemist Robert Chambers calls "molecular scalpels," scientists pared off smaller and smaller bits of the DNA in cancerous cells to find the smallest gene units that would transform normal cells in a laboratory into cancer cells. Those tiny snippets of DNA were oncogenes.

**Amplified:** A major breakthrough in the study of human cancer took place last year, when Weinberg at MIT, along with other scientists at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., and at Cold Spring Harbor Institute in New York State, isolated and cloned (made many copies of) the oncogene responsible for the female bladder cancer. They

they found a corresponding gene from a noncancerous cell and compared the two. Both genes, Weinberg found, were composed of 8,000 bases, or chemical subunits—a snippet indeed, considering that the DNA of a human cell contains a total of about six billion bases—and the oncogene differed from its normal twin in only one of the 6,000 subunits on the chain. Scientists were astonished to find that such a tiny change created such tragic results.

Since then, the oncogene story has rapidly become both more complex and more fascinating. So far, scientists have discovered about 20 human oncogenes, each related to one or more types of cancer. In August, Weinberg's laboratory discovered that not just one but two oncogenes are necessary to tip a cell into the reproductive frenzy of cancer, a finding that appears to confirm the epidemiologists' hypothesis that several steps are necessary in the development of the disease.

Most scientists believe that the function of the normal counterpart of an oncogene—called the "proto-oncogene"—is to direct cell growth. And reports first confirmed that hypothesis only this summer. Scientists at the University of California in San Diego found that the proto-oncogene acts as a "valve"

YITZAK "Yoni" cancer treatment (opposite), Weinstein: "The steps in the past few months have been breathtaking"





Lery (third from the left) and research team: destroying cancer with chemical bullets

## COVER

fewed in research can control growth of certain cancer cells in human tissue. One theory currently in favor is that the specialized job of many normal proto-oncogenes is to direct the extremely rapid growth of the human embryo cells, after which the healthy gene becomes "silent" until years later when a carcinogen or a mistake during cell division triggers the gene to become cancerous. Given the role of recent discoveries and the abundant cancer-related research on solid tumors, it may only be a matter of months before that hypothesis is confirmed.

**Repair damage.** Now that scientists have found to many pieces of the oncogene puzzle, there is a burst of research order may to find the rest and to complete the cancer picture as soon as possible. And in Canada many scientists are contributing to the effort. Among them are Robert Chubb, senior, of the 40-million Terry Fox Special Initiative award (page 32), and cell biologist Raymond Frenkel at Dalhousie University, who are experimenting with the proto-oncogene of a bladder cancer gene to determine exactly how various chemicals change it into an oncogene. Alan Bernstein at the Ontario Cancer Institute leads a research group that is studying and cloning human genes that direct a cell to repair damage to its own DNA. Their ultimate aim is to help patients whose repair systems are faulty and who are more prone to cancer. And Toronto ophthalmologist Brenda Gelfin is studying a particular eye cancer in which about half of all patients are missing part of one chromosome, or strand of DNA, in all their body cells. She believes that the missing parts may contain a so-called "control gene" that

might prevent a proto-oncogene from becoming an oncogene.

Gelfin's work supports a suspicion that many other scientists share, that the oncogene may only be one of many factors in the development of cancer, not the prime cause. Scientists already know that random breaks in a cell's chromosomes can result in genes misbehaving that place an oncogene next to a control gene that can "turn it on," rather than "off," thus leading to cancer. In fact, some experts suspect that the activation of an oncogene may be the last stage in a deadly series of biochemical and cellular steps that cause a tumor.

But, when scientists understand on-

cogenes thoroughly and catalogue all the mechanisms by which silent genes can become active, an essential cure for cancer might consist of a mass of neutralizing cancer genes. But most scientists admit that such a cure is still at least a distant hope. Hecke-cell scientists, for one, is a disease that researchers understand completely at the genetic level—it stems from one defective gene—but scientists have so far found no cure. More likely, practical benefits for patients will come from understanding how oncogenes direct the cell to multiply abnormally. Once transfer their directions to cells through the proteins that they manufacture. In every cell there are tens of thousands of such messenger proteins. The proteins that the oncogenes make are easy to identify: they are chemical replicas of the genes. But discovering how the proteins produce abnormal cell growth is more difficult. Many cancer researchers contend that the oncogene messenger proteins will be the next major area in research.

"If we were to know how oncogenes produce an alter cellular behavior," said Wasylyshyn, "then we would know how to alter the behavior of the proteins and induce a cell to revert to a normal mode of behavior." A cure for cancer, he said, might consist of "drugs that inhibit the functions of the oncogene proteins."

**Destroy.** Other groups of scientists are studying with equal intensity another aspect of the cancer cell which may yield more immediate applications to treatment of the disease. Rather than probing a cell's inner core, immunologists and other specialists are scrutinizing the molecules on the outside of the cancer cell. There is the realm of pro-

tein and carbohydrate molecules that make up the cell membrane and protrude from it. These molecules that are more abundant on cancerous cells. In effect, those cancer cell markers, or "antigens," could act like little flags to signal trouble in the body's immune system. Some immunologists believe that human bodies produce cancerous cells with surprising frequency. But because the immune system produces "antibodies" in response to antigens, no damage occurs. The body's natural antibodies simply destroy the abnormal cells. But if the body's immune system either lacks the enzymes necessary to make those particular antibodies or cannot produce enough, cancer may develop. A highly promising area of research has emerged from the study of cell antigens, antibodies and the technology of gene cloning. Unlike oncogenes, "monoclonal antibodies" are now beginning to move from laboratory studies to human cancer patients.

**Mouse cells.** In 1976 scientists at Cambridge University in England produced the first monoclonal antibodies. They used the cancer cell's ability to replicate itself indefinitely as a weapon against it. Through techniques of genetic engineering, the Cambridge researchers manufactured a monoclonal antibody for combatting a specific type of mouse cancer cell with another mouse cell that produces antibodies against human cancer. The result, potentially, is a dose of little magic bullets that thump into cancer cells and destroy tumor cells.

Cancer antigens are not new. Twenty years ago Phil Gold, now physician in chief at the Montreal General Hospital and Research Institute, discovered an antigen that was present in many cancers of the internal organs as well as in early fetal tissues. Over several years Gold and his colleagues developed a blood test for cancer, making use of their "antiserum-carcinoma antigen," or, in short, if it was present, indicate to physicians the strong possibility of cancer in the patient. After recognizing the significance of antigen, the next logical step for researchers was the Cambridge development of the monoclonal antibodies that lock into these antigens and destroy the cancer cells. Gold, whose diagnostic test has been a widespread success for years. "For research purposes now, you can buy monoclonals by the score—there is a monoclonal for virtually everything. And for diagnosis and treatment, monoclonal antibodies have tremendous promise."

Already, physicians are using monoclonals in many ways to diagnose cancers much earlier than they can by conventional techniques. Scientists

# The myth of interferon



Tan holding his petri dish. At once, glorious promise and shattering disappointment

The tragic 1981 death of cancer-thruster Terry Fox was one of the most convincing arguments in describing the myth of the so-called wonder drug interferon. Fox died of cancer despite treatments with the substance, a powerful protein that warms the body's immune system to resist the onslaught of viruses and attacks the growth of abnormal cells. In the late 1970s some members of the media hailed interferon as the long-sought cure for cancer. Since then the drug has not fulfilled its initial promise. New estimates realize that interferon is just one weapon among many in the battle against cancer.

Gene-splicing techniques became refined by 1980, and scientists were able to mass produce interferon, leading to an upsurge in research. As a result, scientists have now discovered three distinct types of human interferon, each of which works differently from the others. And the scientists are encountering new problems in successfully testing the effects of the substance. Lead cancer specialist Dr. George Kato of Toronto's Women's College Hospital. "Technically, if there are two or three or six cancer cells and the body recognizes them as abnormal, interferon can destroy them. But by the time we clinically recognize cancer, that amount may be just too much for interferon to handle."

The use of interferon treatment has so far been limited to patients far from all other therapies have failed, said Douglas Coombs of the Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia. He says

interferon on patients with breast, ovarian, nose-and-throat and lymph gland cancers. Caution is his operative, he said. "It is clear interferon has some activity in patients who have been heavily pretreated with standard therapy."

But biochemist Christopher Tan of the University of Calgary said that early results show that interferon is 15- to 30-per-cent effective against kidney cancer—a figure comparable to traditional chemotherapy. The research also suggests that interferon can enhance the action of some anticancer drugs. And Maxine Weisk, a researcher with the U.S. National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD, said that interferon increases the ability of artificial "antibodies" antibodies—molecules born out of the fusion of various cancer and antibody cells—to remain in cancer tissues.

At the same time, two U.S. drug firms, Schering-Plough Corp. and Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., are racing to market an interferon product. But they may fail if researchers can confirm a 1982 National Cancer Institute study which suggested that all three types of interferon actually increased the spread of one form of cancer by as much as 20 per cent. The authors of the study cautioned, "In view of the rapidly with which interferon is being introduced as a therapeutic tool, it is important to act quickly to broaden our understanding of this many-faceted material." It is as one potentially glorious promise and a shattering disappointment.

—DAVID SHERMAN in Toronto

Cancer cells 'blip' by monoclonal antibodies (left), cell counter (right)





chemically attach radiotopes to the monoclonals, and injects anti-thym into a patient's bloodstream. When the monoclonals reach the cancer cells, they "light up" and register on high technology diagnostic tools. But more exciting is the possibility that scientists could attach anticancer toxins to the monoclonals so that when they reach the target cancer cells they release a dose of poison. That possibility excites researchers because it would be a quantum leap forward over conventional radiotherapy or drug therapy, both of which kill cells indiscriminately.



Dr. Robert Gallo and Dr. Alex Ferenczy: "There is an incredible revolution in cancer research today."

trately. So far, there are no clinical trials of monoclonal antibodies in Canada. But a few centres in the United States have moved the technology from the laboratory to the clinic.

A unique method of using monoclonal antibodies is being developed now in Canada. John Lee, an immunologist, and Neil Towers, a histopathologist in gynaecology, have developed with their graduate students at the University of British Columbia a new way of

## The virus connection

Among all the recent revelations about cancer, none is more thought-provoking than a growing body of research that suggests that viruses may be associated with about five per cent of human cancers. Viruses, formed from little protein-coated clusters of DNA or RNA that cause a range of less serious infections, now appear to affect cell genes and promote conditions—of carcinogens are present—that could allow cancer growth.

As little as 13 per cent of all cancer research by the Canadian National Cancer Institute and more than \$50 million at the Bethesda, Md.-based National Cancer Institute. If researchers can establish the connections, scientists speculate that prevention of at least some cancers may one day be as simple as an injection of antiviral vaccine.

The biological chain of events in which rearing viruses generate healthy growth genes from normal animal cells and invade other cells, causing them to grow uncontrollably as cancer, remains largely mysterious. Apparent instant-oncogenic points sometimes a virus that appears to cause Burkitt's lymphoma, a lymph tissue tumor in Africans, appears to play a part in an identical cancer in American blacks.

These recent findings have led scientists to explore the possibility that common, profoundly infectious links between cancer and viruses. A dramatic illustration of that connection emerged in 1978 when Dr. Robert Gallo, chief of the Washington, D.C., Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology at the National Cancer Institute, announced the discovery of human leukemia virus (HTLV) in T-cell leukemia patients. Gallo subsequently announced that he and colleagues had found that the virus is endemic in some areas in southern Japan and the Caribbean basin and is rare in North America. At well, Gallo's recent research suggests that blood transfusions and prolonged intimate contact may transmit the virus.

The role of infectious viruses such as herpes in the creation of several cancers, which affects an estimated two per cent of North American women, is also the subject of intense study. Clinical studies last year by Dr. Alex Ferenczy, a professor of pathology, obstetrics and gynecology at McGill University in Montreal, showed that nine per cent of women studied who had developed genital warts caused by the highly contagious human papilloma virus (HPV) developed a preliminary stage of cancer as the cervical cells.

Despite the implications of viral research, however, Dr. Robert Head, director of the McGill Cancer Centre, said that most scientists believe that viruses do not play a major role in human cancer. And, while researchers like Gallo have announced plans to develop vaccines against T-cell and liver cancers, Gallo admits that many researchers may be years away and are still too early until he and his colleagues understand the role of viruses better.

—ANN WALMSLEY in Toronto.

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**NEXT WAVE!**  
**COROLLA**

using monoclonals which has produced startling results in laboratory mice. The USC team has attached a light-activated substance, "photoreactive pyrene," found in plants, to the monoclonal antibodies. When exposed to light, the photoreactive antibodies liberate oxygen and causes them to shoot out a form of oxygen that acts like a barrage of bullets. Explained Levy: "We send the substance in with the antibodies, keep the mice in the dark, and then after a few days expose the mice to light. The mice that have been operated with tumor cells do not develop cancer when they receive this substance." But, she added, "we cannot say yet when this might be applicable to cancer patients or how well it could work."

But all the recent headlining activity in cancer research—with the discovery of oncogenes and the promise of monoclonal antibodies—scientists have yet to write the concluding chapters of the cancer story. And they hope that these final chapters will contain details of the discovery of cures for cancer or at least treatments that effectively control the disease. Many scientists agree with the Ontario Cancer Institute's Jack Blau, a molecular biologist, who said, "Until we understand the oncogene story, we cannot cure cancer." But even these scientists would firm and positive predictions. Said Weinberg, who discovered and cloned the first known oncogene, "I certainly hope a cure will come out of this work, but there is also a fairly low guarantee."

Finally, at the same time, it is also too early to declare that monoclonal antibodies are the long-sought magic bullet for cancer treatment. The largest potential obstacle is one that has plagued non-monoclonal cancer treatments for decades: the ability of cancer cells to mutate, or change their characteristics. If the antigen marker were to change, the monoclonals could lose their cancer targets. Combined with that, very small numbers of cancer cells have the mysterious ability to "metastasize," to leave the primary tumor, seep into the blood vessels or lymph system and reach other parts of the body where they form secondary tumors. It was metastasis that killed Terry Fox, but the cancer resulting from perhaps only one cell that had migrated to his lungs. Declared Peter Schleifield, executive officer of the National Cancer Institute: "If metastasis can be stopped, the death rate from cancer will decrease by almost 50 per cent."

Despite its importance, metastasis is not a popular area of study. It is difficult to study metastasizing cells in laboratory dishes, and studying the process

in the whole animal or on a human patient is an exasperating task. Still, more researchers are trying. At USC, pathologists Donald Brooks and Evan Thoenig lead a group studying the connections of individual cancer cells as they squeeze through capillaries. The team's tools are microscopes, tiny glass pipettes designed to resemble capillaries, and video cameras. The ultimate aim of the work, said Brooks, is "to try to find some substance that could weaken the walls of those very few cancer cells that do have the ability to metastasize." But

wrong to rely on one magic bullet. Increasingly, the trend in therapy is to combine different treatments in the belief that if one drug or procedure does not kill mutating and metastasizing cells, another will.

Indeed, during the past 15 years—before researchers had discovered oncogenes and monoclonal antibodies—there has been gradual progress in conventional treatments. Said oncologist James Gidley of the Cancer Central Agency of British Columbia: "It does not mean much to someone with cancer to say that oncogenes are going to do away with the disease 20 years down the road. What they need to be told is that there is good news right now—particularly in treating cancers that affect children and young adults." The death rates for childhood leukemia and kidney tumors have declined by 50 per cent because of the progress in refining treatments. Testicular cancer, once almost invariably lethal, now has an 80-per-cent cure rate. And with a treatment involving several drugs that Gidley has devised with oncologist mobilizing patients with lymphomas, who formerly might have lived for only six months, now have as much as a 70-per-cent chance of survival.

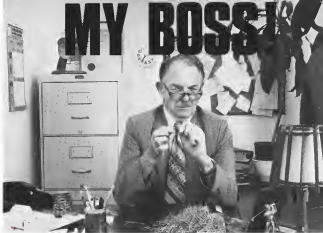
**Killing blow:** At the same time, new and unconventional treatments are arising from research in other areas. At the TRIUMF cyclotron physics laboratory at USC, biophysicist Gabriel Leco, in parallel with other teams in the United States and in Europe, is trapping beams of "positron"—subatomic particles made by the cyclotron—into brain and pelvic tumors. It is too early to tell if the treatment works with absolute effectiveness (five years of remission is considered a cure), but Leco reports that the positron "freely delivers a killing blow to tumor cells—much greater than conventional radiotherapy." And in Toronto, surgeon and immunologist Holly Falk has demonstrated with about 600 patients during the past two years that heating up a tumor to 40 °C significantly improves the effectiveness of anticancer drugs.

Many cancer specialists consider the oncogene revelations to be the most recent breakthrough in understanding cancer. The first took place nearly three decades ago when epidemiologists and biochemists linked cancer to smoking. Said Anthony Miller, director of the epidemiology unit of the National Cancer Institute: "Thirty per cent of the cancers now occurring could have been prevented if people had stopped smoking 20 years ago." Indeed, many scientists believe that prevention and early diagnosis will be even more important than oncogenes and monoclonal antibodies in conquering cancer. Using existing knowledge about carcinogens



Miller: the tide has finally turned

so far, the prospect of conquering metastasis remains remote. Said Robert Kerbel, a tumor biologist at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont.: "A tumor is not homogeneous. It is like the mosquito in the swamp—you can kill 99 per cent but a small subpopulation will become resistant to the spray." In many cases, radiotherapy and chemotherapy act like the mosquito spray, killing most tumor cells but encouraging those especially aggressive, resistant ones to take over. Kerbel, along with most other researchers, believes that it would be



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**Host:** And the last one was phoned here off the 1010 radio phone. We'll have more, another, sports, money, science and traffic.

**Panelist 1:** I doubt who at underbills.

**Panelist 2:** Keep on eye on that nose stick. It's really moving.

**Panelist 3:** On my last business day in traded him after all.

**Panelist 4:** And avoid the cholesterol diet.

**Host:** First, thanks. Know what Wally said this morning? I wonder who under the material.

**Panelist 1:** According to David Miller, Rick's like bottom line. And Loren Mecklen says it's a disaster.

**Panelist 2:** Pick up one sock when you're dressing. Wally says the shoe and he says it's a relief.

**Panelist 3:** You do I know it's a great idea? For you though at those business.

**Panelist 4:** If I were you, I'd call my broker before the market closes. What did I tell you? I told Wally Douder.

**Panelist 5:** I want to buy one hundred shares of.

**Host:** So he said, "I can't call back, I'm in my last quarter." "Oh yes," says the, "then how can you afford to buy stock?"

**Panelist 1:** Sorry, he said, "they got you call back?"

**Panelist 2:** Hey, Wally, I've got a good one for you. By the way, who under your material?

**Panelist 3:** Sorry, he said, "they got you call back?"

**CFRB 1010 RADIO**  
THE PEOPLE PEOPLE LISTEN TO

and the opportunities for early diagnosis, about 90 per cent of all cancers could be prevented, according to Miller. The incidence of cervical cancer has been decreasing in Canada, Miller reported, since routine pap tests began in the 1960s, and hopes are high for the Institute's national breast cancer screening program—one of the largest in the world—which has been under way for four years. Changes in North American eating habits—toward less meat and fat and more vegetables—have also reduced not only the incidence of heart disease but also intestinal cancers.

**Prevention:** People who already have cancer will find little advice in learning about methods of prevention and early diagnosis. The general consensus in conventional radiation and chemotherapy may at best buy precious time, and the elation among cancer researchers who work with test tubes and mice may



Montreal's Gold Tremendous promoter

seem merely academic. But breakthroughs in treatments usually lag years behind breakthroughs in understanding. Confused? OK? Here's the deal: "There is an incredible revolution going on in cancer research today, and it just cannot help but pay off drastically in the near future." As a result, after long years of frustration, at long as if they were working in the dark, or, as the National Cancer Institute's Weissert said, "nobody saw the end of the road then," scientists now believe that they are well on the way to understanding what has been the most mysterious, most intractable and most frightening of human diseases. Even though Cerebral may not benefit from the results for another decade, the tide has finally turned in cancer research. That in itself is a cause for celebration.

And even as research costs rise, conventional revenues from the institute's fund-raising organizations, the Canadian Cancer Society, continue to level off. The society normally passes on about half of what it raises each year to the institute for research programs. The money goes the balance for such things as patient services and public education. But Alan Martin, treasurer for both organizations, says that for the first time in its history the society did

## Depleting the Fox legacy

Despite a \$25-million legacy from Terry Fox's extraordinary 1980 Marathon of Hope and additional millions that interest and three annual Terry Fox runs earned, Canadian cancer research is in serious financial difficulty. The Terry Fox Fund of the National Cancer Institute of Canada reached an all-time high of \$39.9 million last March, but institute officials now say that as a result of a new surge of interest in cancer research, the fund is being spent so quickly that the fund could be empty within five years. More than three-quarters of the Fox money is currently committed to roughly 90 Terry Fox projects which, according to the expressed wishes of the late on-

not meet its fund-raising objective during last April's campaign, falling \$1.5 million short of its \$35-million goal. Martin blames the donation shortfall on a poor economy but also on the fact that many members of the public believe that money from the Fox fund is adequate to support research.

As a result, the institute was forced to divert \$1.6 million from the fund during the 1988-1989 fiscal year to support regular research projects and another \$4 million during the current year to salvage a quarter of its research program that under-shooting had endangered. But even with the \$6-million supplement, the institute had to trim \$1.5 million from its regular research bud-



Fox on the Marathon of Hope: the fund could run out in five years

get while replacing 76 per cent of applications for new grants and renewals. Institute Executive Director Peter Schofield said that the economic difficulties coincide with an "exhaustion" demand for cancer research funds. In the past three years annual applications for awards have increased by 60 per cent.

For his part, Institute President Dr. Len Simonschik defended the research spending, arguing that the Terry Fox Fund has allowed Canadian researchers to take bold new research initiatives that would otherwise have been impossible. He also warned that if research funds continue to diminish, talented Canadian scientists may migrate to the United States. It is a scenario that Terry Fox's legacy was designed to prevent.

—PATRICIA HILBERT in Toronto

# An agonizing debate over sponsorship

By Susan Riley

The Canadian Ski Association is caught in an embarrassing dilemma over a multi-million-dollar sponsorship offer from a large tobacco company. Some of its members, including world downhill champion Steve Podborski, are opposed to the idea of linking smoking with their spandex-clad sport. But the association has been in financial difficulty since last spring, when Shell Canada Ltd. ended its 10-year sponsorship of Canadian ski events. A switch by the CSA apparently turned up only one substantial offer at least \$1.7 million over five years from the non-Macdonald tobacco company. The association accepted the offer last week in June. But last week signs of serious dissent emerged within the skiing community.

Leading the opposition to the deal is Dr. John Read of Calgary, father of national team racer Ken and Jim Read and a founder of the ski association's sports medical committee. "I can't help but feel they [the CSA] prostituted themselves to the highest bidder," said Read. "I am afraid this will backfire and they will lose credibility for a very long time." Read, his wife, Dorothy, who is on the CSA's alpine committee, and others were trying to stop the deal before its formal signing at the end of October. Last week they received support from a coalition of local groups, including the Canadian Cancer Society, the Canadian Council on Smoking and Health and the Non-Smokers' Rights Association, who denounced the arrangement at a Toronto press conference. And Podborski, a four-time Olympic medalist, a four-time world champion, a four-time Canadian champion, publicly declared that he did not want his own name linked in any way to cigarettes. He said that he wrote the association last summer to say that he would not be photographed with any tobacco company insignia. For their part, the association and Macdonald agreed that individual skiers would not have to wear the Macdonald name on bibs or personally endorse the product.

Still, Read says that with the controversy swirling around start and finish lines and on course flags, it may be difficult for skiers to distance themselves from Macdonald. As well, sponsored races are to be called "The Export A Cup Series," after a brand of Macdonald cigarettes. Still, Read "isn't silent," the Shell Cup was something to be proud of. But I can't see any of them wanting to bring home an Export A Cup."

Every time the federal government banned cigarette advertising on television in 1978, tobacco companies have put considerable effort and money into underwriting televised sports events so that they can at least keep their product name before the viewing public. At the same time, other corporate sponsors were cutting back on advertising budgets because of the recession. Last March the ski association was so finan-



Podborski: the issue is smoking

perate for money that it billed its top racers up to \$3,000 each to cover travel costs. The angry athletes objected and the association reversed its decision.

Greg Hinton, executive director of the ski association and chief architect of the Macdonald deal, that there were few potential sources of sponsorship money. "We didn't have much choice," he said. He denied that the CSA was indirectly promoting smoking. "People have a choice of whether to smoke or

not," he said. "Our athletes do not drink pop because it contains sugar. Does that mean we should not accept money from Coca-Cola?"

Still, some critics contended that the CSA could find more suitable sponsors. The association approached Petros for sponsorship four months ago, but it declined for reasons that it has not made public. Such longtime supporters as the Bank of Montreal, ski manufacturers and breweries continue to subscribe, but at a far more modest level than the deal proposed by Macdonald. It is also difficult to match the interests of a group of smaller sponsors, especially if they are not interested in or unable to pay for crucial television rights, said Jim Berwick of Montreal, chairman of the Csa alpine committee. Last year Berwick approached 118 companies before he found a sponsor for the women's world downhill race at Mont Tremblant, Que.—Healey Oil Ltd. of Calgary. "We have to be pragmatic," he said, adding that both golf and tennis rely heavily on money from tobacco companies. Still Macdonald spokesman Jeffrey Goodman said, "We were asked if we were interested in providing sponsorship. Our involvement does not come with the expectation or desire that the competition will in any way endorse our products."

On the other hand, critics noted that world cup events continue to flourish despite a three-paradise ban by the international skiing federation on any sponsorship from drugs, tobacco or alcohol companies for world competitions. Garfield Mahood, executive director of the Non-Smokers' Rights Association, is concerned that other sponsors can be found in Canada too. "Any company who turns up now to take over from Macdonald will be a bore," said Mahood.

At one time almost running out for sponsors of the deal, they were planning last week to put pressure on the Canadian Ski Association's other chief sponsor—the federal government. This year, through Sport Canada, Ottawa will provide half of the Csa's \$2.7-million operating budget. But the minister responsible for fitness and amateur sport, Oliver Robson-Pagette, stayed out of the fray. "We are not forcing the association to reject any type of funding," said a spokesman for the minister. That attitude may help the Macdonald tobacco company, but it will be a mixed blessing for the beleaguered Canadian Ski Association. □

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MC10

## The Sun rises over Texas

When Orlaulp Halby, co-owner of a prominent Houston family, broke the news to the staff members of the Houston Post that the property had been bought by a Canadian newspaper upstart, the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp., she sealed her message by leaving a farewell kiss that last week's \$100-million (U.S.) deal marked more than just a change from Halby family to corporate ownership. It left the staff members and readers of the 17th-largest newspaper in the United States reeling over what editorial assistant Ron Publishing—which produces tabloids in Toronto, Edmonton and Calgary—will start over the broadcast Post.

Sun President Douglas Crighton and General Manager Donald Blum will be in Texas when the deal closes at the end of this month, but it is unlikely that they will try to impose immediate changes as the Post's Jack Crighton "Certainly it is not going to look like the Sun, not in the near future anyway."

A morning newspaper, the Post has long been important in Houston than its all-day competitor, the Chronicle. Said Peter Applebaum, media writer and associate editor of the general interest magazine *Texas Monthly*: "The Chronicle has always played the news/breaker role in Houston, always led itself to the downtown business establishment. The Post, however, has always been seen as the paper with more of a heart." But even with a reputation for compassion, the Post's daily circulation of 280,000 has been the Chronicle's 430,000. While the deal had to be approved by Sun Publishing's 65.3-per-cent owner, Marlene Hunter Ltd., its chairman Donald Campbell said that his firm would neither interfere with the Post's operations nor provide any of the funding for the deal. Instead, the Sun, which boasts earnings of \$1.9 million in the first quarter of its fiscal year, intends to borrow the purchase price through U.S. money markets. That debt load in turn means an end to Sun Publishing's interests in the Chicago market, where it was considering purchasing the Chicago Sun Times. Among the intention to Houston, Crighton remarked as he prepared to celebrate the purchase: "I feel drained, but great. I am now going out to get less drained."

—IAN ADAMS in Toronto.



CBC TV master control room. The issue at stake is the quality of programming.

## A resignation shakes the CBC

By Dawn MacDonald

While the CBC drama department successfully develops expertise in *Radio-style* soap operas for the international market (*L'Amour, Inc.*, *Flowerfield*), its real-life unfolding of blood and tears in high places has no all-Canadian tag. The corporation treated the public to one more episode last week on *The National* news. Peter Herrold, vice-president of CBC English TV, had resigned that day. The news item featured footage of Herrold calmly telephoning associates to inform them of his decision to end 20 years of stellar and often brilliant association with the corporation.

Behind closed doors things had not been so calm. Reading his resignation to the news anchor, a hand-written note at the end of a routine managerial meeting, Herrold broke down and left the room, his statement unannounced. As the news spread through the offices of some 12,000 CBC employees across the country by the next day, there were several more tearful quakes. Some of the country's brightest TV stars, on and off the air, made known their angry reactions. Fumed Mark Hancock, executive producer of the *Empire* series: "It's outrageous. What does it say about the

future of a corporation that has no place for its best men? The best work in the past decade has all been done by people who, one way or the other, have worked for that man."

Herrold, whose colleagues generally regarded him as the strongest and most popular executive ever to emerge from the CBC's program production ranks, began his career as a news reporter in Winnipeg. As he rose through a series of administrative positions, he was responsible for some of the CBC's most celebrated and controversial program innovations, including the award-winning *50 Minutes Live* and the highly successful past time *National Journal* as package. Once the protégé of former CBC president Al Johnson, Herrold, a graduate of Delaware University's law school in Halifax, went to the Harvard Business School as CBC's executive in 1968 for growing as a chief of two-million employees. By 1979 he had control over all English-language radio and television, as well as the regional organizations.

Ret, with the appointment in August, 1982, of Peter Janusz as Johnson's successor as CBC president, Herrold's influence diminished. Janusz had a long list of communication credits at his

own, including chairmanship of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission from 1968 to 1975, a stint as deputy minister of communications from 1968 to 1982 and member of the Applebaum-Hibbert commission on Canadian culture. The new president quickly imposed budget cuts and made William Armstrong, a former subordinate of Herrold's, his right-hand man as executive vice-president based in Ottawa. Then, last March, Janusz announced a reorganization that stripped Herrold of his responsibilities for radio and the regions. Said one Herrold administrative adviser: "From March on, we were in a savage war. Janusz wanted Herrold out down completely and he proceeded to accomplish this by removing him from his position."

To many CBC employees the issue at stake in Herrold's resignation is that of quality of programming. Whether it is Peter Gorencki sobbing his listeners through the morning with *CBC Radio's Morning* or Barbara Stan and others singing up the day with the *National* pop hour, the quality of reliable excellence made its way back to the presence of a Herrold-style manager. "He has a special gift for programming, which is unusual for administrators," said CBC radio director Don Bell, a Herrold protégé. "Naturally, the question is what happens to the programming afterwards with Peter gone."

Answers to that question may be found in Communications Minister Francis Fox's department study on future strategies for the CBC, being released this week. Many insiders expected a significant decrease from Fox's information priorities, most notably the *National Journal* package. But almost unnoticed was the attention paid to upheavals in TV where there had been dramatic shifts of content and personnel at the corporation's senior series, radio *Margaret*. Janusz's replacement of English-language radio, has provided over a turbulent period characterized by firings, staff realignments and the breaking in of new, and often untested, executive producers and on-air hosts.

At the centre of the difficulties has been the current affairs department, where management removed the department head, Paul Kelly, from his position last week after he had been administering an unpopular reorganization program for two years. His colleagues were to amalgamate the resources and staff of two department programs, the magazine-style *Sunday Morning* and the daily response to world events *As It Happens*. The amalgamation of staff never occurred. Then, last July Kelly removed Stuart Melson from his post as executive producer of *Sunday Morning* effective at the end of October. Melson's staff, who found out about the move only last month, responded with a letter of protest to Lyons, stating that "stunned disbelief" and "maximum endorsement" of Melson's leadership. While CBC leaders dispute the quality of Melson's departure, one of the program's two senior producers has left. Said one producer: "It is a miracle these days that the program is getting to air."



Herrold's message was

elsewhere in radio current affairs, a new producer of *As It Happens*, Ian Watson, has been functioning for two months amid substantial tension between him and host Elizabeth Gray. For Herrold's part, his resignation was quickly followed by his appointment as a producer of the glossy lifestyle magazine *Toronto Life*, flagship of the Toronto-based Key Publications, with 15 magazines. The position is also in film and television production. While Herrold was uncharacteristically for comment, Michael de Pencier, president of Key Publications, and Herrold's predecessor as *Toronto Life* publisher, talked of his company's plans: "We hope that in a year or so (Herrold) will lead Key Publications into film and TV and other major areas of the media."

As a signal of the future direction, de Pencier also announced the formation of a film production company, with Herrold as president. Back at the CBC, Empire producer Randolph Linds, Herrold's replacement, moved quickly: "When you respect your best people, what you are left with is mediocrity." Disputed CBC contributors were writing to see how Fox and Janusz, in a report to be produced soon, plan to stress the corporation toward high-quality programming.

## Maclean's signs its first contract

For the 32-member staff of the Southern Ontario Newspaper Guild at Maclean's, it was a moment to celebrate. Fifty 88 per cent of them had just voted to end a two-week strike and an 18-month effort to gain a first contract at the magazine. The pop of a champagne cork in the gold office signalled the start of an evening of revelry on both sides because the walkout had ended quickly.

The breakthrough came during a marathon 17-hour bargaining session that ended only at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 10. With mediator Frank Kene shifting between two rooms at the Ontario Labour Relations Board, the parties reached agreement on the five outstanding issues: hours of work and overtime, pay protection, wages, profit-sharing and unemployment.

The dispute over money revolved around a union demand for salary increases averaging nine per cent in 1984, and Maclean's refused to go beyond five per cent, the limit set by Maclean Hunter Ltd. for its operations in the east. The two sides reached a compromise that will keep next year's increases at an average of five per cent. As well, the 20 lowest-paid staffers received a total of \$8,000 in recognition of overtime worked in 1983, a time when several positions were left unfilled. Overall salary increases in 1984 will be in the range of two per cent for the highest-paid editors and writers and seven per cent for those at the lower end of the scale.

Under the contract, more than half of the magazine's editorial staff will receive overtime, although they will be excluded from Maclean Hunter's deferred profit-sharing plan. There will be a yearly open period during which members may request their paid overtime hours, although dues reductions will be mandatory under the law for all employees. The contract also establishes procedures for layoffs and subsequent rehiring and sets out grievance procedures, with specific provisions for women.

The guild was planned that its first contract is in place and that it addresses the important issues, such as job security, that led to the organization of the union. Said guild organizer Linda Harris: "The victory in the strike was a contract from the Maclean Hunter organization." Added Editor Ken Doyle: "I think that it is a contract that serves the interests of the magazine well, and it meets all of the objectives of the parent company as well."

## Disarmament in depth

In the summer of 1982, the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Europe, paying particular attention to the planned deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles. The anti-deployment movement was making its presence felt in

the United States and Europe, and Canadians were taking sides over the entire test issue. Then the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, a U.S. journal aimed at university staff, commented in a June issue that universities were offering few undergraduate-level courses to help students analyse the complexities

of arms negotiations, weapons development, the history of the arms race and other key areas of arms control. But on the entire campus of the University of Guelph, an 11,000-student agriculture and veterinary college 70 km west of Toronto, the planning for such a course was already under way.

More than 200 students crowded a small campus amphitheatre when course 85-266, The Arms Race versus Arms Control in the Nuclear Age, began on Jan. 18. Its immediate popularity prompted inquiries from other universities, among them Queen's, Carleton, Waterloo, all in Ontario, and Sherbrooke, in Quebec. But at the same time the course's organizers were also making plans for an international conference on arms control on the Guelph campus Oct. 27 to 30, with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as the key speaker.

For its organizers, historians Gaston Beuchert, 31, and political scientist Henry Wieman, 36, the course is a natural reaction to students' political concerns. "Other classes are offered elsewhere on a graduate level to smaller classes and usually in a specialized field of study. At the undergraduate level we do not present anyone from the course and we cover a broad range of topics." In fact, the dimensions of the course provided immediate criticism from people on both sides of the arms debate, and the university faced conflicting accusations from the public that the two professors were leading the students into the hands of pro-Soviet and pro-U.S. interests. But Beuchert said that he and Wieman had deliberately chosen speakers who represented a wide spectrum on the arms control issue for the course and conference. "We do not believe in unilateral disarmament or that Canada should withdraw from NATO," Beuchert explained. "We do believe, however, in a mutual deterrent" without adding more weapons.

Beuchert, a reserve major in the Canadian Armed Forces, is a defence analyst and former director of The Atlantic Council of Canada, a NATO organization. Wieman is a former director of the International Peace Academy in New York, which the United Nations established after the 1967 Arab-Israeli Six-Day War as an educational resource centre.

The course has apparently enlightened many undergraduates. Beuchert, philosophy major Rair Zimmermann, "To take a position on something as complex as this, you have to know the facts. I now realize the answer is not simply disarmament." Course 85-266 will provide a continuing focus in the search for a better answer.

—JOHN THOMAS in Guelph, Ont.



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# The White House stalls on acid rain

By John Hay

Even apocryphally dead William Rockefeller is to be an affable man, with a broad smile and an open mind. But Rockefeller, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), left nothing but bitter disappointment among Canadian ministers and officials when he flew back to Washington last week after meetings in Halifax. The cause of the discontent is an old issue: Washington's refusal to take joint action with Canada to stop acid rain.

Canadian ministers have argued for years that urgent measures are needed to halt the corrosive, sulphurous pollution that is ravaging lakes, forests and buildings on both sides of the border. But in his meeting with Canadian Environment Minister Charles O'Brien, Rockefeller only confirmed that the EPA's own acid rain proposals have been stymied inside the Reagan administration. Concluded a Canadian diplomat in Washington, "This is now the number 1 priority, the major irritant between our two countries."

Canadian authorities are even more concerned about acid rain now than when they first began discussing the issue with Washington in 1979. They say that about 4,500 lakes in Eastern Canada have already been "killed"—that is, they cannot support fish life—and another 1,200 are dying. In Ontario alone provincial experts estimate that 65,000 lakes are vulnerable to acid rain damage. Almost all risk are soils, eroded wildlife.

There is little dispute about the source of the trouble: Sulphur dioxide, spewed from coal-fired smelters and power plants, mixes with atmospheric moisture to form sulphuric acid, then falls in rain and snow hundreds of kilometers from its origin. To the eye an acid-laden lake remains sparkling clear. To a fish it is as more habitable than a vat of vinegar.

O'Brien estimates that about half the acid rain falling in Canada blows in from south of the border—especially from the factories and electric plants of the Ohio Valley, whose high-sulphur coal is a major fuel. During years of fruitless Canadian lobbying in Washington, however, the United States has insisted that it could not take action until authorities knew more about the causes of acid rain. Despite a 1980 agreement to work toward an air quality treaty, the most Ottawa has won

from Washington is a series of joint scientific studies.

Rockefeller and Secretary of State George Shultz, who was also in Halifax meeting External Affairs Minister Allan Rock, denied that the U.S. government is procrastinating. Said Shultz in his plans to Halifax: "Post-



U.S. steel mill: The major culprit

dragging is an old word for it. Another word is being very careful before you commit to spending billions and billions of dollars. And I think care is warranted under the circumstances." As Rockefeller conceded, however, since U.S. government officials have blocked his own proposals to clean up sources of sulphur dioxide in the United States.

Washington sources said that U.S. Budget Director David Stockman and top officials in the U.S. energy department stopped the EPA plans before they could be sent on to Reagan's desk for a

final decision. Said Rockefeller last week: "We are looking at these options and analyzing additional options with the intention of eventually bringing one to the president for his decision." Canada says he is convinced that Rockefeller personally is fully committed to the environment cause. "We have it in our greatest ally in Washington," Canada told Stockman.

A cleanup would certainly cost money—between \$2.5 billion and \$4.7 billion a year by 1990, according to one study by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment in Washington. One of the issues is who should pay: electricity consumers, industry or taxpayers through government subsidies. Canada has said that the cost in Canada of reaching emission targets would be \$1 billion a year by 1990. But Canada has suggested a key political obstacle to a settlement of the issue in Washington: The people who would benefit most from a cleanup live in Eastern Canada, New England and down the U.S. East Coast, while the Midwest smelters and their customers would pay the heaviest costs. Cutting the cost of high-sulphur coal would be cheaper than installing "scrubbers" in smokestacks. But Rockefeller noted that such a measure could carry a severe social cost: the loss of as many as 150,000 jobs in the U.S. high-sulphur coal industry.

In Canada, meanwhile, critics of the government are pressing Ottawa for tougher action against the country's home-made acid rain. Federal and provincial governments have agreed to try to cut sulphur dioxide emissions by 25 per cent by 1990 and by another 20 per cent if a treaty with the United States can be arranged. But opposition MPs last week called for stronger measures, including stricter controls on sulphate emissions. Canada said that he hopes to announce new exhaust standards "in a few weeks."

In the end, however, Canada's acid rain problem can only be solved with help from the United States. And despite the disappointments of past Canadian efforts, Canada this week starts an intensive new campaign to increase the public and political pressure in Washington. From New England to the Carolinas, acid rain is slowly becoming a political issue in the United States as the 1984 presidential election approaches. Canada's Reagan may find his own electorate more persuasive than the Canadian government.

With William Lovelace in Washington.

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## Preparing for a warmer Earth

It was not the first time that alarms have sounded about impending changes in the weather and living conditions on Earth. But their source and their urgency made last week's warnings particularly chilling. As Canadian and U.S. environmental authorities wrestled over their governments' approaches to acid rain (page 44), a conservative group of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) scientists in Washington and a National Research Council (NRC) report to Congress warned that industrial pollution could cause unprecedented climatic upheavals before the end of the century.

Resulting from the melting of polar ice caps will flood vast areas of coastal lowland, and in many areas crop lands will become arid deserts, they predicted. Within 50 years, the EPA said, New York will have a climate similar to Florida's now and Vancouver will have San Francisco's weather.

The NRC scientists were optimistic that, although the climate would change, it would be a climate similar to Florida's now and Vancouver will have San Francisco's weather.

The NRC scientists were optimistic that, although the climate would change, it would be a climate similar to Florida's now and Vancouver will have San Francisco's weather.

trying to get people to realize that changes are coming sooner than they expect. Major changes will be here by the years 1990 to 2000, and we have to learn how to live with them."

The cause of the changes, the reports added, is the so-called "greenhouse effect," whereby a layer of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere traps energy

***'We are trying to get people to realize that major climate changes are coming sooner than they expect'***

from the sun, just as heat builds up in a greenhouse. The carbon dioxide is a by-product of industrialization, produced in ever-increasing quantities as a result of the burning of fossil fuels.

For some regions, including parts of Canada, rising temperatures and increased rainfall could be beneficial. "The further north we go, the more the warming," Hoffman said, "the more the global warming will be felt. And so Canada

will be affected more than the United States. Right now the growth of plants is being constantly stunted because they do not have enough carbon dioxide.

My guess for Canada is that during the next century, as a result of the changes, the productivity of agriculture will go up a lot. "The climate shift should also bring increased rainfall in Canada, Hoffman added. But in other areas of the world, devastating droughts may produce new deserts, a forecast that is of particular concern while many African countries are already suffering from the worst drought of the century.

The EPA concluded that there does not seem to be any way to prevent the greenhouse effect. Even if governments banned the use of coal, shale oil and synthetic fuels now, it would take until the second half of the next century before the climate change began to slow down significantly, it said. Instead, declared Hoffman, "we must now study the changes that are coming and learn how to deal with them in the best possible way." While the world changes in unprecedented ways over the next century, meanwhile, the Washington environmentalists urged "a new urgency" to begin to adapt. They had no immediate recommendations, as how that can be accomplished.

—WILLIAM LEWIS in Washington



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Quail as Cooper (above); Harris as Glenn; a welder costumed in flight jockey

## FILMS

# Fearless heroes of the skies

## THE RIGHT STUFF

Directed by Philip Kaufman

Long on entertainment, *The Right Stuff* is also, at three hours and 22 minutes, an extremely long haul. Adapted from Tom Wolfe's best-selling account of the adventures of the early test pilots through to the first astronauts, the movie is a banquet, generous popular eye—a greatest-hits compilation of air and space conquests. Despite its length (without superlatives), the movie does command attention; the material is a terrific one, the cinematography is sometimes dazzling and the tone of Philip Kaufman's script lacks Wolfe's self-congratulatory, smart-alecky swagger. Still, *The Right Stuff* is never memorable and it never takes that imaginative leap into the realm of truly great entertainment.

The biggest hurdle that confronted director Kaufman (*The Wanderers*, *Fanship of the Body Snatchers*) was the audience's foreknowledge of the material, which has some nostalgic value but little freshness. Most of the grown-up audience watching *The Right Stuff* was reared on the "space race," and there is not much information included in the film that they are not already familiar

with. With that in mind, Kaufman delivers a humanistic documentary, or docudrama, concentrating on the concept of heroism. Chuck Yeager (Sean Connery), the first man to break the sound barrier, is the embodiment of "the right stuff": fearless, close-mouthed, humble and a man who takes extreme pride in his work. As Shepard plays him, he is the strong-and-silent Gary Cooper type, chewing gum at the side of his mouth while he talks tersely. When he rides his horse in the Mojave

Desert near Edwards Air Force Base (then called Muroc) and comes upon the plane that will carry him into history, the western reverent reaches its apex.

The pioneer spirit in those times expands into the million is and around the base. The first and their wives hold up at a cafe named Panache's, decorated with photos of dead pilots. The golden, burnished tones of Caleb Deschanel's photography, movie Panache's and

a going-to-greenish—a man of high principle and reason with a dash of self-worry about him—and he practically beams out charisma. If ever a movie were to get a man elected president of the United States, this should be the one.

It is the "official" aspects of *The Right Stuff*—the actual, individual space flights and the robe-peppering media events that surrounded the astronauts—that rob the film of its resonance. When dealing quietly with real, sealed-out people—there are two generously touching scenes between Glenn and his shy, stammering wife (Mary Jo Deschanel)—the movie is most revealing about human nature. Two superb moments of acting from Pamela Reed and Veronique Caspi—weight as worried, light-weight as worried—have the same sizable rag of truth. It is clear that director Kaufman recognizes that they, too, have the right stuff.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

out in the desert, auctioned up as many old movie memories that they seem to encapsulate them. And when Yeager, with a few broken ribs, goes up on a dare to break the sound barrier, he takes the audience up there with him emotionally, and it becomes the biggest thrill in the movie.

The action then suddenly jumps from 1947 to 1963, with the arrival of Gordon Cooper (Owen Quaid) and Gus Grissom (Fred Ward) at the base, and the government's anxiety over the Soviets' launching the first rocket into outer space. In nearly every frame, Kaufman points us at U.S. government officials (including Donald MacLeod, doing a hilarious turn as Lyndon Johnson). He sees them as boys playing with big, bright toys, and it is the seven Mercury astronauts who remain sane during the first frenzied attempts at space conquest. The space race is on, and the poetry gets left behind, which is not necessarily Kaufman's fault.

The astronauts, including Scott Glenn as Alan Shepard during his routine *April Dawn* mission, and particularly Quaid and Ward as Cooper and Grissom, are deftly, widely characterized. But it is Ed Harris as John Glenn who steals the scene. Harris plays Glenn as

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Dagmar, up to the country (below), a polished melodrama of young loss

## An unending chain of sorrow

THE TIN FLUTE  
Directed by Claude Fournier

Memorable novels rarely make great films. In adapting Gertrude Kay's first and finest book for the screen, director Claude Fournier has made an honorable attempt to capture the elusive magic of one of Canada's best-loved novels. The result is a polished melodrama of young love played out against a wintry backdrop of poverty and war. But for all the tears and sighs, it lacks the intensity and cool intelligence that Ethel Roy's *The Flute* has above melodrama.

Set in 1940, the movie centres on Florentine Lacombe (Mirabelle Deglman), who lives with her family in Montreal's working-class St-Henri district. Because her father, Anicet (Michel Ferrel), seems incapable of holding down any job for long, her earnings at a drug store and odd jobs keep the family from starvation. Yearning for romance, Florentine falls for the smooth, charming Jean Lévesque (Pierre Chagnon), a machinist at a nearby factory who dreams of power and wealth. But, after seducing her in the Lacombe apartment, he refuses to meet her again, leaving Florentine not only heartbroken but pregnant as well. Meanwhile, her mother, Rose Anna (Marilyn Lightstone), has to manage a household of 10, including a son dying of leukemia, while enduring yet another pregnancy just when her husband has lost his job.

By concentrating on Florentine's surviving love life and her parents' chain of sorrows, the movie fails to explore some of Roy's main themes, notably the

poor lot of a depressed society that can feel salvation only through the economic boom of war. Peace, in the form of the Depression, has killed the spirits of the men of St-Henri just as surely as war will kill many of them physically. And the movie's exterior shots—of road blockades, horse carts, streetcars, a marching band—drop with unceremonious nostalgia. Likewise, the sole escape that the Lacombes make from Montreal, a day with Rose-Anna's family in the Estriea Township, becomes a stereotyped rural idyll complete with sleigh rides and maple sugar. In the more somber, penetrating imagination of Roy, the visit brought Rose-Anna pain and humiliation. Despite the occasional

close-up of a rat, this is missing from Fournier's *The Flute* is the risk of poverty and cheap perfume. Visually it is too much of a treat.

The movie is marred from banality by its cheer-leading performers. Deglman has the dark, rapt glimmer from which stars are born. In the novel, Florentine has such a thin face and figure that she reminds her mother of a boy; but Deglman radiates sensuality. No matter what the scene, she traps the eye and holds it. As Rose-Anna, battered by fate but never broken, Lightstone conveys a nervous warmth without illusion or sentimentality. She can make herself amazingly ugly, at one point flailing and frowning with such helpless grief that a close-up is actually embarrassing; but her rare smiles are beautiful. Lightstone's performance is matched by the brilliant work of Fournier, who maintains a sampled dignity throughout his family's hardships. Dreamy, slow to anger, Fournier leaves the impression that he would have been more comfortable as a country gentleman in some less turbulent century. Still, because the Lacombes have refused to become cynical, they are still capable of joy.

Despite the movie's illustrious origin, its major weakness is its script. Inevitably, a two-hour adaptation loses many of Roy's keenest perceptions and some of her best lines, less predictably, it reveals a few howlers. On a night-time walk through the city, Lévesque tries to impress Florentine by saying, "Lille's a rat race—and the most cheese goes to the biggest rat." Roy would never have written such a line. But her threat to understand and her refusal to succumb have gained a renewed life on screen. Dedicated to her memory, *The Flute* is a worthy monument—but only just.

—MARK ARLEY



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## **A camera with a conscience**

**UNDER FIRE**  
*Directed by Roger Spottiswoode*

**T**he maverick photojournalist whom Nik Nalox plays in the explosively brilliant *Under Fire* has a knack for describing his own mission: "I don't take sides, I take pictures." Everyone agrees that Russell Price takes "great shots" and he does so because he is oblivious to the outrage around him. Covering the "just war" in Chad in 1975, he meets an American secretary (Ed Harris) who says that

Price and the Chams—give it one! While Price is shooting the rebel capture of a bell tower, he is shaken into a sense of morality. In the tower he finds the maverick (dramatically well played by Harris) who has covered himself with the bodies of dead soldiers, after shooting to let him go free. Price is stunned out of his apathy when the secretary shoots a rebel in the back minutes later.

The biggest journalistic coup in Nicaragua (as in finding the fictional rebel leader Rafael, whom Somosa has pro-



*Wala, a media machine whose objectivity has managed to dry up his soul*

Nicaragua in the next stop for them all. "I hear it's a real little war and a new little town," Price and his journalist friends Alex (Hersie Hackman) and Claire (Joanna Cassidy) are good reporters but media machines: their objectivity hardened up their souls. When the three of them reach Nicaragua, Alex, who has been on the verge of splitting up with Claire, intends to take a lucrative network anchor job. Price and Claire are left to discover each other—and later their ethical place in the war.

*Under Fire* presents the complexities of the Nicaraguan war clearly, graphically and excitingly. The movie has a visceral intensity unmatched in recent memory and an emotional immediacy in how it charts the struggle of the rebel *Resistencia* against *Fuerzas Armadas* Somosa, backed by American interests. (One of the supreme ironies is that Nicaragua never achieves a reality to the world until the press—the

newsred dead several times to quell the rebel morale. When Rafael really does die, the rebels ask Price to take a "free" shot. Claire suggests that such a shot would be a pieceman: "I've won enough prizes," he says. "But have you ever won a war?" asks Claire. When Alex returns to interview Rafael, Price confesses to him, "I think I really see too many dead bodies," not knowing he will soon see another too terrible to bear.

As a portrait of how a hardened professional comes to care about his world, *Under Fire* cannot be bettered. Nalox, Hackman and Cassidy all bring tenacity and expertise to Sam Shalun's laconic, multifaceted script. And director Roger Spottiswoode, clearly a major film-maker, photographs both the public and private events with a master's hand. Caught up in the action, the audience feels under the gun as well.

—LAWRENCE D'OLIVE

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## The scares of a lifetime

When Dan Aykroyd turned to Albert Brooks at the end of *Twilight Zone: The Movie* this summer and said, "Wanna see something really scary?", audiences had to wait for quite a while. But it eventually works: the really scary has surfaced in theatres across North America with the re-release of several films guaranteed to make an audience's fingers tap nervously. Through five movies—*Shogun* (1980), *River Windows* (1994), *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1956), *The Trouble With Harry* (1955) and *Vertigo* (1958)—a new, younger audience is discovering Alfred Hitchcock, and old audiences are looking back to pay their respects.

Although all five movies had appeared in theatres upon completion, Hitchcock gradually withdrew the films from distribution as the rights reverted back to him. Why did the master of suspense keep some of his best films from the public? "We'll make much more money if we hold out for a better deal," Hitchcock told biographer Donald Spoto. After Hitchcock died in 1980, his estate finally sold the rights to Universal Pictures. Modern moviegoers, constantly educated by the "scare" for given in recent suspense films, may



Hitchcock, Stewart share suspense

find themselves somewhat taken aback by Hitchcock's subtle powers of suggestion and his ticklish, ghastly sense of humor.

*The Trouble With Harry*, in which an unwanted corpse creates endless problems for some New England people who

cannot figure out how to dispose of it quietly, is a delicious black comedy but a minor Hitchcock work. So is *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (in remade of Hitchcock's own film of 1956). But *Rope*, the story of two college boys who kill a friend for a lark, was and remains a daring experiment. Hitchcock shot the movie on a single set and filmed it in uninterupted 10-minute takes. *Vertigo* may be, but it is no more so than the two masterpieces of the genre, *River Windows* and *Vertigo*. *Vertigo* has the dangers of being a soapbox portrayed with such unsettling terror—or to such comic effect—as when James Stewart, in a wheelchair with a broken leg, witnesses a murder from his window and tries to convince others about what he saw. And *Shogun* has the common fear of heights been exploded in so humane a fashion as in *Vertigo*, when Stewart chases the mysterious Kim Novak all over San Francisco.

As audiences experience Hitchcock they will have a sense of familiarity. The prevailing suspense and the quick, startling edits within a scene have become part of the genre's grammar. *Vertigo's* Kim, *Vertigo's* Kim, dressed to kill and a score of others. But for all their aging of Hitchcock, modern directors cannot necessarily match him in wit, style, and sense of their suspense.

—L.O'F

## The curse of second sight

THE DEAD SONS

Directed by David Cronenberg

Johnny Smith's awakening in *The Dead Sons* is a questionable blessing. The reason for a first-year course is to discover that he has lost his father to another man and has developed second sight. When Smith (Christopher Walken) touches the warm flesh of other people, he can see—and feel—their pasts, dreams and desires. The gift turns into a curse as his own physical being degenerates, and those who rely on his personal service board him into isolation. Averting the drowning of a boy (the son of a friend of his father) through the sea and saving him, Smith discovers the existence of a "dead zone," which is the part of the future that he can influence.

When Smith consults his physician (Hilary Swank), the doctor explains, "I must make a note of that." *The Dead Sons*, adapted from Stephen King's potboiler, is pretty silly stuff, and director David Cronenberg tries his best to speak it up. But though set even after as Johnny takes it upon himself to save the world from a nuclear holocaust by slugging a psychotic politician (brilliantly played by Martin Sheen) from being



Walken: No time for Cronenberg

elected to the Senate and eventually to the presidency. An examination theorizes that one is at least intelligent. The role of martyr is perfect for the terse Walken, doing another variation of his heart-on-the-sleeve routine. But it is not a phenomenon to keep an audience's eyes on the screen.

The truth is that *The Dead Sons* is too tame for Cronenberg, who is more at home with the religiously violent and baroque suggestions of *Video Nasties*, the year's fright masterpiece. King's novel is a haplessly, stupidly plotted one. The most frightening aspect of the story—Smith's helping the police to catch a mass murderer—disappears halfway through. But Cronenberg does manage to score up a few startling sequences in a dreary town atmosphere. There is a stunning shot of Walken and two policemen searching for clues along a dark tunnel at night, and the capture of the killer himself erupts with the dynamic force of Sam Peckinpah or Martin Scorsese.

Sometimes Cronenberg manages to live up to King's hand work, but the connecting threads throughout the story remain tenuous. Jack's Burroughs' performance as Smith's God-terrible mother is a typically small, memorable and islanded bit. *The Dead Sons* never pulls itself together; it is merely scary parts that never make a scene. —L.O'F

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# The private voice of Mackenzie King

WILLIAM A ROMANCE

By Heather Robertson  
(Glenview, Ill., 268 pages, \$19.95)

When the Public Archives began making William Lyon Mackenzie King's diaries public in 1974, they seemed to prove that truth was stranger than fiction. So one could have invented the character biographers discovered in those pages. Behind King's bland public face lurked a mother-of-pearl gothic romantic with an unhealthy sense of divine mission and a Pandora's box of obsessions. Still, he managed to cling to power for a record 26 years. Now, Heather Robertson's brilliant first novel, *William A. Romance*, proves that fiction can give the edge on fact by revealing "truth."

Robertson made her name as a sensitive writer, a biographer and as author of such best-selling books as *Grave Road*, *Salt of the Earth* and *A Terrible Beauty*. In writing *William A. Romance*, she confidently awarded herself the license to imagine behind the facts and into the soul of Mackenzie King, to hear and then reveal his private voice, "soft and seductive, a mesmerizing, confidential voice singing a love song of pain and paranoia, a hymn to himself, the long, private lament of a gentleman man unable to love."

The *William* where Robertson imagines is this first volume of a projected trilogy as King tries to love and even marry. His public image is not yet ingrained in place. The years are ones of war, 1914 to 1916, and the setting is Ottawa. *William* has not yet been published, but is not even in print, having lost his Liberal seat in the 1911 election. He is vulnerable, impoverished and almost out of hope—a bachelor in his 40s and on the edge of failure, with a growing inability to receive a favorable publicity in honor of Mother Day. His rather one-sided romance with Lily Collins, another diary keeper whose first and funny entries

form the bulk of the novel, begins when she smokes a cigarette after dark on the banks of the Rideau River and he mistakes her for a 62 lady of the evening. Lily, a 20-year-old Ottawa Valley girl hired as press secretary to the Governor General of Canada, lies with the Duchess of Cornwall, and their daughter, Princess Patricia, mistakes the aggressively cautious *William* for a white slave. He is married when she escapes and slips into the safety of Rideau Hall, but he immediately begins to court her.



Robertson: a pliable lament from a puzzling man unable to love

for what he tells himself are mere respectable ends.

For a long time Roy (as he wants her to call him) is just one more funny character in Lily's personal record of the Ottawa social period. In Lily's diary Ottawa resembles a family home for all of the mid-19th-century Canada. Under the spell of Robertson's aggressive imagination it becomes quite credible that Lily's brother should play hockey with the Canadians and then sit gold with fortune-seeker Henry Oakes (later hanged), and then married to the Duchess, that Lily should play poker with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's wife and your Princess Patricia's sister hand-

Public Archives, Papineau tells how war can first relieve self-destructive impulses and then become a perfect weapon for a hero to use on himself.

Robertson's subtle, *A Romance*, is deliberately true. She is not in pursuit of the sentimental arcs of historical romance, where everything moves in heroic patterns and endings are happy. She would never be so blatant as to fantasize about her purpose. But *William* is more than just a psychological portrait of a prime minister and an important social portrait of the past. It is an ode to the varied ways in which humans build public poses to hide their empty hearts.

—ANN COLLINS

no dream, that feminist Anne Heller should rationalize her and suffragette Flora Denison make love to her. Robertson's talent for quick and deep portraiture, for picking the right detail out of mounds of research, makes *William A. Romance* and more than a book of historical fiction and seduction. And when Lily falls in love with soldier Talbot Papineau, the book broadens and deepens. Robertson serves solid naturalism with plentiful hints of gothic.

Lily's true love is King's civil is more than a mere theme. By bringing Papineau into the fiction, Robertson provides an elegant foil for *William A. Romance*. In a novel, Papineau is descended from a rebel leader, his grandfather—Louis-Joseph Papineau—Laurier's eyes a true center for the leadership of the Liberal party. Unlike King, he is handsome and charming, but he, too, is unable to love. Like King, he is haunted by mother-lost, but Papineau is an unwilling victim. *William* performs incredible feats of the psyche to remain Mather's good little boy, but Talbot does from his mother and breaks away with his Quebec sense by refusing to fight in the trenches of Europe. In a series of remarkable letters from the front, which Robertson has edited and adapted from the originals in Ottawa's

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## An entrepreneur's rush for glory

GRAND DELUSIONS: THE COSMIC  
CAREER OF JOHN DE LORRAN  
By Mimi Levin  
(Penguin, \$19.95, 320 pp., \$29.95)

On Oct. 15, 1982, when police arrested John De Loran in Los Angeles and charged him with possession of \$10 million worth of cocaine, his grand dream collapsed. His fancy car company had finally unravelled around him, and along with it the legend that De Loran had spun out of a lifetime of service to his runaway ego. It was a jarring coda to one of the great business scams of the century—a would-be Horatio Alger story that took its hero through the boardrooms of General Motors, the bedrooms of Hollywood and the scribbles of Wall Street to a swamy cell at the federal prison in California's Terminal Island. De Loran's Facelias led to buy back his company ended predictably. But his journey—both the internal voyage of his soul and the path of financial operations along the way—makes this a fascinating chronicle. Mimi Levin, an investigative reporter with the instincts of a magpie, gathers the shattered fragments of De Loran's quest into a stunning biography of success on a grand scale.

Levin documents the darker side of the De Loran saga beyond a shadow of contraband, but its central character retains the charm and charisma that eventually became his undoing. An automotive engineer who climbed the GM ladder to become the youngest-ever head of the Pontiac division, De Loran was always great copy. He could talk with equal facility about De Mottelone or the Beach Boys, comfortably parsing the status of 1980s pop psychology. He dined in restaurants and took baths. Instead of worrying about the generation gap, he paraded to the other side. Martin Margiela cut away his wrinkles, replaced his weak chin with a bold jaw and resplended his nose, he dated half his weight away and built up the other half of his six-foot-six frame with barbells. He dated movie stars (including the "Dodge Rebel Girl") and was romantically linked with Ursula Andress and Caudine Bergen.

He finally left his wife of 15 years for a teenager named Kelly Harrison and married her in a ceremony that included a "big band" orchestra and an entire white-robed boys' choir. Three years later they separated, and De Loran, then 47, married Cristina Ferrare, a tall, brunette model two years younger than her predecessor. (Proud of

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their 25-year age difference, De Lorenz said repeatedly at speaking engagements. "I'm glad, as I see you are, that my wife, Cecilia, could be here with me today. Of course, she had to skip school. That's okay, honey, I'll write a note on Monday."

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De Lorenz, who never really recovered any of his own money in the venture, ultimately was out of funds, victims Levan's book is at its best when it documents the last few hectic months of De Lorenz's frantic search for salvation.



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## A career soldier's rise to greatness

ROSENTHOWER, VOL. 1  
SOLDIER, GENERAL OF THE  
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1926-1952

By Stephen E. Ambrose  
General Publishing  
620 pages, \$22.95

"As if they talked aloud," presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower complained to an aide in the early stages of the 1952 U.S. election campaign, "was how they would see on my popularity. Nobody said I had a brain in my head." There was more than a little paper in Eisenhower's voice: the Republican campaign staff had planned his progress to the nomination and eventually to the presidency as carefully as he had organized any of his military campaigns. However, to the first volume of his able and definitive biography Stephen Ambrose persuasively argues that Eisenhower was more than a couple furlong ahead who parlayed a big grin into an astonishingly successful career. Basing most of his account on Eisenhower's own papers, Ambrose uses straightforward prose to tell an extraordinary story.

Born in 1890 to poor parents, Eisenhower made his way out of the bleakness of Abilene, Kas., through hard work and drive. Ambrose's portrait of the young soldier reveals a good athlete, a seapper and a hard worker. After excelling in athletics at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y., Eisenhower was disappointed to miss overseas service in the First World War; his first chance at promotion and command. Instead, he trained troops in the United States, demonstrating strong skills as a staff officer. In the 1920s and 1930s his expertise as a planner improved during postings in Panama and the Philippines, at the Command and General Staff School in Leavenworth, Kas., he led his peers, the best and the brightest in the army. Then, generals such as Douglas MacArthur were quick to note that he was the best staff officer in the service. Still, it took Eisenhower years to reach a major's rank, and he was almost 50 before he received his colonel's epaulettes.

The Second World War—and Gen. George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff—finally gave Eisenhower his chance. Called to Washington to work in the Army's War Plans Division in 1941, Eisenhower demonstrated that he could work effectively to solve problems. Ambrose shows how Eisenhower could get along with his chief and harness the politician at the same time.



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and he could even deal with the British. That last skill in particular made him a legend, if somewhat surprising, chosen to command U.S. troops in England. Consequently, he led the invasion of North Africa in 1942 and Sicily in 1943 and then the great D-Day invasion of Normandy the next year. Eisenhower rose from total obscurity to world renown in less than three years.

Throughout Eisenhower, the viewpoint is that of the soldier himself, only rarely does the author try to second-guess his subject. The account of Eisenhower's difficulties with Gen. Bernard Montgomery, a prickly subordinate and a sluggish commander, is exceedingly one-sided. In Ambrose's view, Montgomery is wrong and Eisenhower is right on every occasion. As well, Ambrose omits others, including Gen. Henry Crerar and the First Canadian Army. But in instances when Eisenhower acted with savagery, as in his political bungling in French North Africa in 1942 and 1943, Ambrose can be critical of his hero.

Eisenhower's role was a crucial one. Few others had the negotiating skills, the charm and the drive to weld a team out of the feuding British and U.S. admirals and generals. Eisenhower did, and he looked the very ideal of a modern democratic general. His frank and open overconfidence and his ebullient grin almost seemed a rebuke to the monstrosities and frozen faces in the Nazi high command.

Eisenhower's popularity was immense at the end of the war, and political offers poured in from Republicans and Democrats. He rebuffed all firmly—but not definitely—and between 1945 and 1952, as Ambrose notes, "with the aid of his friends, he created the conditions that both led to an overwhelming demand and also convinced him that it was his duty to run." After serving as chief of staff of the army, president of Columbia University and the first NATO supreme commander, the prize of the 1952 Republican presidential nomination came easily into his

hands without the normal necessity of rigorous campaigning, something that he, as a good soldier, loathed of politicians, felt was beneath him.

There was, then, little to the man. But more than most public figures, Eisenhower was what he seemed to be: a well-meaning soldier. The Allied armies had discovered that during the war, and the American people instinctively responded to him in 1952. Ambrose's opening words in the biography sum him up perfectly: "Dwight Eisenhower was a great and good man."

—J.L. GRAMATTEY

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## MUSIC

# An opera company extends its reach

By Gillian MacKay

When Dery Vanderloef became development director of the Canadian Opera Company in 1979, one of his first acts was to conduct a small private survey in downtown Toronto. Of the 20 people approached, only two had even heard of the COC. Almost five years later, however, the COC has emerged from the shadows to become one of the country's most dynamic cultural institutions. At a time of restricted funding for the arts, when the Stratford Festival projects a \$600,000 shortfall in ticket sales and Festival Ottawa has cancelled its acclaimed opera program, the COC has an operating deficit of only \$280,000 and is enjoying its most triumphant season yet at the box office. And this week the company's reach will extend across the country, when the COC begins a six-part series of radio broadcasts of COC productions.

The broadcasts, which will air on Saturday afternoons from Oct. 29 to Dec. 3, represent a breakthrough in the COC's bid to become a fully national institution. For 18 years the company had a touring division, but the trips, which the COC cancelled in 1979 because of rising costs, were only a pale reflection of the quality of the company's Toronto productions. By contrast, the COC recorded its series during live-audience performances of the 1983-1984 season's five opening productions, *La Traviata* and *Turandot*, and from the 1982-1983

season's *La Fanciulla del West*, *La Belle Hélène*, *Elektra* and *The Coronation of Poppea*. The COC won its long battle to launch the series in 1982 when it secured a \$15,000 grant from Telecom, which has sponsored Metropolitan Opera broadcasts from New York on Saturday afternoons for 48 years.

The COC's ability to secure a place in the prestigious Toronto time slot is a sign of its artistic maturity. Since Louis Mannucci became director in 1976, it has grown from a small provincial ensemble to the sixth-largest company in North America. Although it is not in an artistic league with the Met or the Lyric Opera of Chicago, it ranks high in the "second tier" alongside the New York City Opera and the Houston Grand Opera, according to Toronto librettist and libretto William Little. Since 1978 the COC's production budget has grown to \$8 million from \$2.8 million, and its season has expanded to 18 weeks at the O'Keefe Centre. Season subscriptions have jumped to a record \$7,362, up 18 per cent from the previous high set in the 1980-1981 season. And this fall *La Traviata* and *Turandot* boasted 88.9-per-cent and 99.8-per-cent houses respectively, for a total attendance of 35,987 over 12 performances. Under Mannucci the company has developed an ensemble group to train young singers, and its repertoire has expanded to include such ambitious works as Alban Berg's *Lulu* and Benjamin Britten's *Death in Venice*, which will open next spring. The

company's international connections have attracted such operatic superstars as Joan Sutherland, who will appear in this season's *Aida*. *Salome*. The production, which sold out in September, will travel to Detroit and Chicago.

Also enhancing the COC's international stature is the possession of artistic—simultaneous translations of the libretto into English which are projected above the opera stage. The New York Opera Company adopted the technique to accommodate responses from audiences and critics. A Sept. 28 editorial in *The New York Times* commented: "The Canadians have created something that makes opera understandable to many who lose the music but can't understand the words."

Still, the COC will not reach its full potential until it has a permanent home. The company hopes to open an opera house in the fall of 1988. But the Metropolitan Toronto Council continues to delay the project by arguing over the site. Until then, the COC must wait again in Toronto's O'Keefe Centre, where such top-flight Canadian-born opera stars as Teresa Stratas and Jas Vickers refuse to perform because of poor acoustics. Brad Mannucci: "We have a long way to go before we become a major full-fledged establishment. But a big part of the excitement is watching it grow." At its current pace of growth, the COC seems destined to move ever closer to a cherished place in the first opera tier. ☐



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# Oh, Canada: they stand on guard

By Allan Fotheringham

**Y**ou can tell this in Canada because Mike Melrose, the hottest thing to hit Ottawa since Charlene Whitehead paraded an adolescent, is spending \$75,000 to renovate Stoneyway. I don't know why, since in six months or so she's going to have to renovate 24 Sussex Drive. It's not as if the country is not the national debt but it's a tragedy. Melrose's wife, Milla Melrose's taste in drapes. It's the third time in seven years we've had to redo the wallpaper as we keep putting new residents in the old Rockcliffe mansion that serves as the home for the Leader of the Majority's Almost Legal Opposition. Once Milla's three kids get into 24 Sussex, we'll have to have a life-guard, and there goes the budget. Pierre Trudeau, as we know, used the pool a lot, mostly walking on it and sometimes even swimming. The next problem will be to find new raps at Stoneyway that will be a suitable color for Galt's Tower.

You can tell this in Canada because Toronto, dying of pain with greed because Vancouver has a damned stinking, a contemplative building covered in glass which would have no cover. The dragons that where the dome should be, there will instead be a shaft of hot air blasting upward with an intensity that would shake off any mist or snow. In other words, an upstart and modern, and whose rewards no element can tell. This is excellent engineering, and the builders could save further funds by merely hooking up a pipe to Maple Leaf Gardens for its supply of protective roof. Connecting the base to the roof of Harold Ballard would supply enough hot air in any 24-hour stretch to cover the dome for all home baseball games. To expand the theory further, the megawatts principle could be used on Parliament Hill, a chest installed in the ceiling of the House of Commons, supplying enough hot air to protect all of northern Ontario and, on any specific day when Illegitimate Whelan is in the chamber, extend Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

ing all the way to Thunder Bay, Ont. This is Canada, you know, because walking around Ottawa unattended is Senator Richard Donohue, a dresser from Nova Scotia who dominates the Upper Chamber with his intellect. The good senator, whose constitution is picked in proportion, is celebrated for his "joke" is a colleague that the problems with Indians could have been avoided if we had been smart enough to shoot them all on the first plane, just as the white men did to the Beothik population of Newfoundland, where they were hunted and shot down for sport. Dis-

compassion inside, any comprehension of how the unwashed conducted their lives. It is indeed ironic that just as his political career is ending, just as he is about to be forced out of office by a party that has grown tired of his arrogance, he is trying to find out something he should have assessed 35 years ago. Sorry, Pierre. Too late.

This is Canada, all right, because Paul Robeson, the man that walks like an unbalanced, in doing his thing again, advising Canadians as to how they should run their country. The Big Blow from Chicago, the former Reagan bagman who now masquerades as the Elected States Ambassador to Canada, doesn't like the fact that Soviet aircraft are allowed to refuel at Gander, NS, on their way to Cuba. Robeson lectured Newfoundlanders, at a trip there, that the Soviet Union might be secretly using Gander as a refueling point for flights carrying military equipment to Cuba and Central America. "We don't like that," quoth the man. (In the 10 months of 1980, there have been exactly three Cuba-bound Soviet aircraft that landed at Gander.) But Mr. Robeson doesn't like that. So I guess we'll have to change our ways. Most'll offend him. He knows best.

We know it's Canada, all right, because Canada Ltd. lost \$1.4 billion last year and expects to lose \$100 million for each of the next two years. And the minister responsible, Jack Austin, is hidden safely in the Senate, and the Commons cannot question him about his announced intention to continue on with the same job.

And it really is Canada because John Crosbie, who confided the importance of French in Canada with that of German and Chinese in his leadership campaign, enlisted the help of a Playboy Playmate of the Year, Shannon Tweed, in a sexual episode at Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto to help clear off \$300,000 in campaign debts. Miss Tweed, said Crosbie, "was here in Eldo, Milla," which is not far from Come-by-Chance, and his father is a milk farmer. This is not Alberta. This is not Chad. This is Canada, all right.



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